FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO, SOVIET ENVOY EVALUATE SOUTH ATLANTIC ISSUE

PY060116 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1948 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Feb (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said today that "absolute calm prevails" in the zone of conflict with Great Britain in the South Atlantic. Caputo denied press reports that contacts have been made with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to find a solution to the conflict.

Soviet Ambassador Oleg Kvasov said that the fishing agreement between his country and Argentina will go into effect late this month, after it is ratified by the Supreme Soviet.

Meanwhile, President Raul Alfonsin reviewed the Malvinas conflict during a meeting with Deputy Carlos Pugliese, with whom he also discussed other topics.

Today, the 5th day since the exclusion zone unilaterally imposed by Great Britain around the Malvinas went into effect, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo asked journalists to treat any information on the conflict with London "with utmost responsibility." He thus responded to press reports of incidents between Argentina and UK ships in the South Atlantic.

In a statement made at Government House before a meeting of the Committee on Exports, Caputo reiterated that in the face of the present situation, "we have emphasized three fundamental principles: negotiations, firmness, and prudence." The foreign minister stressed that "we want to solve the problems by negotiations through diplomatic channels." He added: "We reassert that firmness is necessary so as not to alienate the Argentine rights [words indistinct]; prudence because the Argentines [words indistinct]. He then stressed that "we will continue to abide by those three principles," and reiterated that "calm prevail in the southern seas despite some irresponsible reports."

According to a reliable source at the Foreign Ministry, the patrol missions of the Argentine Coast Guard vessels in the South Atlantic are proceeding "absolutely normally and without any kind of incident." [Word indistinct] the spokesman who was asked about the meeting Minister Caputo held with officials of the Intelligence Center yesterday said that "it was a routine meeting," and denied that "the central topic had been the Malvinas." He added that "the situation regarding the extradition of former General Suarez Mason and Raul Guglielminetti, and what is happening in the exclusion and protection zones imposed by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands were discussed" during the meeting. The spokesman also said that for the time being, "new instructions will not be given to the forces deployed along the Atlantic coast." He stressed that "everything being said is speculation."

The Naval Prefect said that "all the reports received today at Coast Guard headquarters indicate Argentine patrol missions in the South are normal and without incident." Finally, the Naval Prefect pointed out that "new orders will not be given for this coming weekend," but did not dismiss the possibility that "more precise instructions could be given for the patrol missions in the south."

It was recalled that the fishing agreement between Argentina and the Soviet Union will go into effect late this month after it is ratified by Supreme Soviet. Today, the Soviet Ambassador to Argentina, Oleg Kvasov, who [words indistinct], discarded the possibility that "problems could arise" with Great Britain in the South Atlantic waters when the Soviet ships begin their task. He pointed out: "I do not foresee any problem, because we will fish in areas assigned to us by Argentina."

Kvasov reiterated that the Soviet Union is willing "to continue giving political and diplomatic support to Argentina for a solution of the Malvinas problem within the framework of the UN resolutions."

The Soviet ambassador made these comments at noon today, after a meeting with Argentine Foreign Ministry officials, which he described as "routine." Kvasov affirmed that at the meeting the Central American problem was discussed, but declined to give more details and insisted that the meeting was routine. As for the fishing agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Argentina, Kvasov noted that "it is a bilateral agreement that involves the interests of the two countries, which cannot hurt the interests of a third country," he emphasized, in clear allusion to Great Britain. The ambassador reasserted that "under this agreement, we will fish in the sites Argentina indicates." He then explained that the fishing agreement signed between the two countries "will only become effective at the end of this month," because it still has to be ratified by the Supreme Soviet.

Kvasov insisted: "I do not foresee any problems" in the South Atlantic where Great Britain has imposed an exclusive fishing protection zone. He then denounced the UK decision to declare a fishing protection zone unilaterally, and noted [words indistinct].

Finally, he said that "the solution must be sought at the United Nations, where the opinion of the majority of the international community can be heard."

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1717 GMT on 5 February reports the following: "Cuban Ambassador Fernando Lopez Muino went to the Foreign Ministry to meet with Raul Alconada Sempe, under secretary for Latin American affairs. The two diplomats met for more than 1 hour, but they did not reveal the reason for this meeting.]

Communique Denies Talks Under Way

PY052214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2153 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Feb (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has reiterated that any future negotiations aimed at peacefully resolving the conflict with the United Kingdom over the Malvinas Islands cannot exclude the sovereignty issue.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry released a communique to this effect, thus refuting a report by the British news agency REUTER that stated, among other things, that Argentina had resorted to unofficial channels to negotiate the conflict with Great Britian without including the sovereignty issue.

The Foreign Ministry communique stated that Argentina's permanent position, upheld at all international forums and clearly reflected in United Nations' resolutions, is that sovereignty is a key issue.

The communique reiterated that it is, therefore, absolutely untrue that the Argentine Government has proposed or accepted bilateral negotiations with the United Kingdom that do not include the sovereignty issue.

The communique concludes by saying that the Argentine Government wishes to reaffirm its desire to maintain peace and avoid incidents and is, therefore, always ready to hear proposals and supply ideas that do not jeopardize the aforementioned basic position.

DEPUTIES KILL FULL STOP DELAY, OTHER LEGISLATION NOTED

PY052316 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The chamber of Deputies last night passed the tax whitewash bill to facilitate the return of capital abroad. The Radical majority in Congress also approved two new taxes on current bank accounts and fixed-terms deposits. All three pieces of legislation will now be sent to the Senate.

Radical deputies also threw out a Renewal Peronist bid to extend by 60 days the "full stop" deadline for new human rights charges against military servicemen, as well as an intransigent proposal to repeal the bill.

Government deputies also voted down a Peronist proposal to question Foreign Minister Dante Caputo on his handling of the Malvinas question, including the fishing treaties with Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Yesterday's session, the first of the year, was attended by 187 of the 254 deputies. Three new Radical deputies -- Miguel Jane (Santa Fe), Raul Delfino (Corrientes) and Jorge Carmona (Buenos Aires) -- were sworn in to replace Education Secretary Adolfo Stubrin, the late Angel Ruiz and Agriculture Secretary Ernesto Figueras respectively.

Finally, Intrasigent deputy Oscar Alende raised a question of privilege against Lower Majority Leader Cesar Jaroslavskiy.

CIVILIAN COURT TAKES OVER 'ATROCITIES' CASE

PY052322 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Federal Appeals Court yesterday morning took over the case of the excesses committed at the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) in the course of the anti-terrorist campaign.

The court also rapped the Armed Forces Supreme Council for its "negligence" in refusing to try those involved. In the court's opinion, the quality of the council's investigative work bore no relation to the seriousness of the charges.

The civilian court pointed out that the military tribunal had requested four extensions since last August before deciding not to proceed further in the case.

The last of the four deadlines expired in January 19. The Supreme Council handed over its ESMA dossier to the appeals court the next day.

The council had ordered the court-martials of 15 admirals in December before calling off their trials the next month with the claim that only their place in the chain of command linked them with the approximately 400 atrocities committed at ESMA.

The appeals court said the latter decision totally contradicted the terms of the Supreme Court's confirmation of the conviction of five former junta members in 1985.

The atrocities at ESMA were considered of fundamental importance in the conviction of former naval commanders-in-chief Emilio Massera and Armando Lambruschini in the junta trials.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS GLOBAL, C.A. ISSUES

PY052144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Feb (AFP) -- Viktor Komplektov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, today said that the Soviet Union supports a Latin American solution to the Central American crisis, as does Brazil.

Komplektov traveled today to Montevideo and Mexico City, after being in Brasilia since last Tuesday, 3 February. During his stay in Brasilia, the Soviet deputy minister met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre and top officials of the Foreign Ministry (Itamaraty). Komplektov discussed international and bilateral issues with the Brazilian officials.

He said that the Soviet Union agrees with Brazil that a Latin American solution must be found to the Central American conflict, within the framework of three principles: independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and the right of each state of the region to sovereign development. Komplektov denied that he discussed the Malvinas issue, but he reasserted Soviet support for the Brazilian initiative to create a peace zone in the South Atlantic. His country voted in favor of this initiative at the latest UN General Assembly.

The Soviet official explained that the bilateral discussions covered ways of searching for new forms of trade in order to raise the volume of commercial exchange between the two countries. Komplektov noted that technological cooperation between Brazil and the Soviet Union could be increased. We have a lot to offer in this area, he said, including launching rockets to place Brazilian satellites in orbit.

Asked about the underground nuclear explosion set off last Tuesday by the United States, Komplektov said that his country now feels free to conduct its own tests.

Komplektov added that the Soviet Union would be willing to reach an agreement tomorrow for the suspension of all nuclear tests under any type of control. The Soviet Union has declared a nuclear test moratorium, which is currently in force.

LABOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW MINIMUM WAGE FIGURE

PY050203 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] The new minimum wage is 964.80 cruzados. This will be, from now on, the base figure for any calculation that requires the use of the minimum wage as a reference unit. A Labor Ministry resolution regulating the minimum wage, will be published in the Official Gazette tomorrow.

The salary escalator clause will be triggered for the workers who have March, April, and May as base dates. On 1 March, the minimum wage will again be readjusted on the basis of the wage which was in effect in March 1986. The amounts received within the framework of the escalator clause will be considered as an advanced payment on the new wage, and will, therefore, be discounted.

According to Labor Ministry experts, the new readjustment will be figured on the basis of the workers' basic needs, the economic possibilities of the companies, and the well-being of society.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON COOPERATION IN LETELIER CASE

PY052239 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Relay from mobile unit]

[Text] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has said here in La Moneda Palace that comments made in the United States by Armando Fernandez Larios in relation to the death of Orlando Letelier were made within the framework of court proceedings. He added that a government and its political actions are not the same thing as court proceedings. Garcia made this comment during a conversation with the press on this issue. In this regard the minister reiterated the concepts made in the Foreign Ministry declaration released yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] [Words indistinct] an event that occurred in 1976 and known by the Chilean Government. In his regard the declaration released yesterday clearly responds to what you asked me. The government believes that the comments must be carefully evaluated because they have different implications. You must recall that there are many legal resolutions from the highest Chilean courts on this issue. Therefore, the influence and implications of the resolutions should be established.

[Reporter] What would the political consequences be?

[Garcia] Let us clearly establish something that is very important. The government, with its normal political action, which the executive branch will continue to carry out, is one thing. A court proceeding is quite another thing, that is where Fernandez made his comments. [end recording]

Garcia was asked about the request by the U.S. Government for the clarification of the 1976 murder case, and if other requests would be received. Garcia responded, reiterating the declaration made by the Foreign Ministry that the appropriate cooperation will be extended. He also confirmed that the U.S. request was made by U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes, who returned to Santiago on 2 February. Asked if this incident would affect the Chilean image abroad, Garcia clearly pointed out that efforts have always been made to distort the real Chilean situation and that any incident can be used for that purpose.

[Begin Garcia recording] You know very well that the Chilean image abroad has been distorted [words indistinct]. A real effort has been made to stain the country's image, and the true situation in Chile has not been recognized. Efforts have been made to distort and ignore our institutional development process and our national progress. I think efforts could be made again to carry out a distortion campaign. [end recording]

Regarding the cooperation to be given in this case, Garcia said that according to our legal structure the executive branch can provide cooperation for a legal process through the appropriate organizations established by the Constitution and the laws. He added that, obviously, this is the type of cooperation that should be given.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS STAND ON FALKLANDS ZONE

PY051355 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes has said that the Chilean Government is not empowered to take action in connection with the activities or the requests submitted by fishing companies operating outside Chilean waters.

Valdes specifically referred to the fisheries exclusion zone Great Britain has imposed around the Malvinas islands.

The spokesman stated that in keeping with Chilean law and with the policy of free enterprise the government cannot take action in connection with the activities or requests submitted by fishing companies operating outside Chilean territorial waters.

[Begin Valdes recording] Obtaining fishing licenses in that zone by companies that comply with Chilean law in no way involves responsibility on the part of the Chilean Government. Nor does it imply a change in our country's position toward the Argentine-British dispute over the Malvinas Islands. In view of all this, the activities undertaken in that zone will be the exclusive responsibility of the companies involved [end recording]

Great Britain imposed the exclusion zone on 1 February. So far, no incidents have been reported with the Argentine ships fishing near the Malvians Islands.

PINOCHET AUTHORIZES RETURN OF 200 EXILES

PY052050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia this morning released a new list of 200 exiles who have been authorized to return to Chile. The minister also gave figures and explained how the problem of exiles has been dealt with in accordance with the orders of President Augusto Pinochet.

[Begin Garcia recording] A new list has been released containing the names of 200 exiles who have been authorized to return to Chile. I would like to recall that on 31 December 1986, the president outlined the policy to be adopted in connection with 3,493 exiles. Since that date, and after the list released today, this number has been reduced to 2,875. As you know, the Interior Ministry is working in coordination with the advisory committee that is reviewing the cases. [end recording]

Minister Garcia added that he expects a final solution to the problem in the next few weeks, in accordance with the president's wishes to solve the problem within 3 months. He said that the government will continue to release partial lists to reduce the number of pending cases.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY

PA050415 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2028 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Bogota, 4 Feb (DPA) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, who has concluded a 3-day visit to Colombia, said today in Bogota that his country's government is interested in creating a program that will strengthen democracy, despite the obstacles posed by the "extreme right and the leftist guerrillas."

He reiterated that the meeting of the presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador to be held week in San Jose is being held in order to find a joint position of the four countries regarding Nicaragua. He feels that the meeting, despite Nicaragua's absence, will be kept within the guidelines of the Contadora Group.

Acevedo Peralta mentioned that the plan to strengthen Salvadoran democracy has five points that have been met with the strongest opposition from the "far right" which, he added, has even attempted a coup d'etat.

The first point of the plan is the humanization of the conflict. He said that was the reason for the recent exchange of 100 [as received] political prisoners for General Avalos, who had been detained by the guerrillas. The second point is that there will be no turning back in the democratic process. In this context a series of reforms have been implemented, including a tax reform that taxes unproductive capital and exempts productive capital. This has met with opposition from the Salvadoran "oligarchy" who fear they will lose their large landholdings and their foreign exchange, the foreign minister said.

The other points are the decision not to devalue the currency, the establishment of a new labor code that will allow employees to participate directly in the enterprises' earnings, and the strengthening of the policy of defending human rights.

Returning to the Central American conflict, the foreign minister said that the most important thing right now is "to stop the Nicaraguan threat." He maintained that "Nicaragua has lacked the political commitment to sign agreements. That country cannot be trusted." He stated that his accusations about Nicaraguan aid to guerrillas are based on facts such as the statement attributed to revolutionary President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who allegedly said that his country is "the Salvadoran revolution's rearguard." He reaffirmed that El Salvador supports Costa Rica and Honduras in their decision not to hold a dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government until it withdraws its suits before the International Court of Justice.

Moreover, he denied that his country supports the contras and that there are Salvadorans fighting in Nicaragua. Regarding the use of Salvadoran air bases to train counterrrevolutionary personnel and mercenaries, he said some things are beyond our government's control."

Regarding the "meeting of the 21" to be held in Guatemala 3 days before the San Jose meeting, with the participation of the Contadora Group and EC foreign ministers, he stated that financial aid is being sought to prevent excessive dependency on one country.

Concerning El Salvador's domestic situation, Acevedo Peralta said that the guerrillas have lost vigor and the people's support. They also have only 4,000 men, although "there are about 1,000 training in Nicaragua."

He indicated, however, that President Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic government is willing to talk with the revolutionary leaders with the goal of finding a political solution to the conflict.

According to Acevedo Peralta, the FMLN leaders are seeking solidarity from all countries, but "they have found that the doors are closed to them." This week two FMLN commanders, one of them Ruben Zamora, were in Bogota. They were unable to meet with President Virgilio Barco Vargas for undisclosed reasons.

In his opinion, the guerrillas are practically defeated both militarily and politically and are now trying to destabilize the country by means of actions against the economy.

He said that during his visit to Colombia, where he met with Barco Vargas, Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes and other high ranking officials, agreements were reached about positions in international forums and technological cooperation. El Salvador requested Colombia's support at the 43d Human Rights Congress in Geneva in exchange for votes for Colombia in other international forums.

He expressed gratitude for the aid received after the recent earthquake in El Salvador, but added that there are still 700,000 victims and that $1.5 million [as received] is needed to help them. Acevedo Peralta will leave this afternoon for Caracas, where he will continue his consultations.

INVESTIGATION OPENED ON 'CONTRA' RADIO INTERFERENCE

PA052223 Bogota Inravision Television in Cadena 2 Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The Colombian Government has begun an investigation to verify that there has been interference with the frequency of three Caracol Network stations. The possible interference was believed to be by a clandestine radio station of the Nicaraguan contras.

Communications Minister Edmundo Lopez said that he has ordered the program recordings of the stations located in Sincelejo, Barranquilla, and Santa Marta be reviewed.

The signal that interrupted the frequency of these stations at approximately 1300 yesterday made it possible for listeners to hear a conversation between a man and a woman who were recounting the results of recent clashes with Sandinists.

Lopez ruled out the possibility that Colombia will make a protest to the Nicaraguan Government about this incident because it involves a clandestine station.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT SUPPORTS JOINING CBI

PA060355 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Colombia has a legitimate right to request admission into the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), according to Dr Alvaro Gomez. He said that "our productive effort needs to find a market in which we can compete and one that gives us a legitimate outlet for the products of our development effort."

The former vice-president noted that among the many generous and open gestures on the part of the United States toward its neighbors in Central America and the Caribbean, the most important is the one that has exempted the countries of the area from payment of customs tariffs for a period of 12 years. The operation, which was enthusiastically approved by the U.S. Congress, is called the CBI and is one of the international gestures that brings greatest prestige to the great northern power.

Dr Gomez added that even though Colombia belongs to the Caribbean group geographically, it was not invited to participate in the benefits of the operation. He concluded that if our diplomats and the state organizations linked with foreign trade would seriously consider this proposal to join the CBI, he feels that under the present circumstances the proposal would receive favorable consideration on the part of the United States. [passage omitted]

ELN SUSPENDS 'BILATERAL RELATIONS' WITH FARC

PA060400 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Feb 87 p 6-a

[By Jaime Cala Otero]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 2 Feb -- The Army of National Liberation (ELN) said here that effective today it will not sign agreements or have relations with the FARC. Moreover, it termed the FARC a "counterrevolutionary" organization.

The ELN charged the FARC with acting militarily in the name of the ELN when the FARC perpetrates raids or attacks against state forces. The ELN said that it will unmask "this counterrevolution that calls itself FARC-UP [Patriotic Union]."

The ELN denied that it perpetrated the bloody ambush on 24 January at Islandia and San Juan Bosco in La Verde, Middle Magdalena, Santander area, where 7 soldiers were killed. This ELN statement is contained in a clandestine communique allegedly issued by the ELN's National Directorate, which presents characteristics different from the usual in this kind of communications.

The ELN document charges the FARC with perpetrating "outrages" against the ELN, and mentions as examples the cases in Huila where an ELN cell was attacked with gunfire; the murder of several members of the "Manuel Vasquez Castano" front, and attributing the recent Santander ambush to the ELN.

The portion referring to the break between the ELN and the FARC states: "We have directed our forces to suspend bilateral relations and agreements with that organization."

The document adds that the use of the ELN name to make it appear as author of the murder of 7 soldiers a few days ago "is due in particular to the FARC's attempts to create a false image of our organization as part of the FARC's policy to annihilate organizations that are outside the protection and manipulation of the Communist Party and the false peace agreements signed with the government."

In agreement with the Army's V Brigade, that had blamed the FARC's XII Front for killing the soldiers, the ELN states in its communique: "The ELN National Directorate blames the FARC for these killings and denies the reports given to the media saying that the "Captain Parmenio" Front had claimed the responsibility for the ambush since our units did not take part in it."

POLICE ORDER SPECIAL SECURITY FOR U.S. EMBASSY

PA060309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Quito, 5 Feb (AFP) -- A police source has reported that the Ecuadoran police have ordered that special vigilance measures be established at the U.S. and Colombian Embassies and Consulates in Ecuador following the detention of drug trafficker Carlos Lehder Rivas yesterday.

The order stems from the fact that Lehder Rivas' closest "partners and assistants" have moved from Colombia to Ecuador because they anticipate more extensive police operations against them in their country.

Lehder Rivas was detained in Colombia yesterday. His extradition to the United States was transacted in 12 hours.

The Ecuadoran police considered the additional measures necessary in view of possible acts of retaliation.

On previous occasions, when Colombian drug traffickers have had serious problems with the police in their country, many of them have moved to Ecuador, high government and local police sources have pointed out.

AIR FORCE DISCHARGES VARGAS PAZZOS FOLLOWERS

PA050425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0129 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Quito, 4 Feb (EFE) -- Five high-ranking Ecuadoran Air Force officers who participated during the March uprising led by General Frank Vargas Pazzos were discharged from the Armed Forces today.

The information released today states the five officers were kept on "inactive service status" until the time required by law has passed, and were then retired.

The retired officers are: General Staff Colonel Willy Adolfo Klier Bautista, General Staff Colonel Raul Oswaldo Narvaez Tamayo, General Staff Lieutenant Colonel Cesar German Alvarez Bastidas, Aviation Specialist Major Luis Marcelo Munoz Guerra, and Aviation Services Captain Ramiro Oswaldo Cevallos Teran. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

INCREASED FISH EXPORTS -- Eduardo Gomez, under secretary of fisheries, has announced that seafood exports rose to $384 million in 1986, an increase of 32 percent over exports in 1985. Gomez pointed out the surge experienced by the shrimp industry has made Ecuador the leading seller of crustaceans in the world with sales totalling $284,409,000. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Feb 87 PA]

STROESSNER REPORTEDLY RESUMES ACTIVITIES 4 FEB

Signs Decrees, Sees Officials

PY041707 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional Television in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report on presidential activities by Miguel Angel Rodriguez -- Stroessner not shown]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] President Alfredo Stroessner reported to his office at Government Palace early this morning. He signed decrees and imparted instructions to his closest aides.

This morning, the president also held separate meetings with Education Minister Carlos Antonio Ortiz Ramirez and with National University Rector Dionisio Gonzalez Torres.

No Reports on 5 Feb

PY060128 [Editorial Report] President Alfredo Stroessner traditionally deals with military matters and meets with foreign military attaches and high-ranking Paraguayan officers at the Armed Forces headquarters on Thursday, "military affairs day." These activities are usually given television coverage. However, monitored Paraguayan television programs have not carried any reports on the president's activities on 5 February.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES

PY060159 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Viktor Komplektov is going to meet with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti tomorrow. A few hours after his arrival Kompletktov visited the Legislative Palace, where he was welcomed by the chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Juan Raul Ferreira and Roberto Asiain, respectively.

President Sanguinetti will meet with Kompletktov at Government Palace at 1100 tomorrow to discuss bilateral matters and aspects of the visit Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev plans to make to Uruguay. The visit was announced for this year but no date has yet been established.

Komplektov will stay in Montevideo until 7 February in order to meet with Foreign Minister. Enrique Iglesias, who is returning from an African tour that day. [passage indistinct]

PRESIDENT, DEFENSE MINISTER ORDER ARMY ASSIGNMENTS

PY031429 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] President Julio Sanguinetti and Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino have ordered the following new Army assignments: General Ignacio Bonifaci, as chief of the military household of the presidency; General Jose Maria Rivero, as Army chief of staff; General Juan Rebollo, as chief of the Administrative Department of the General Command; General Juan Carlos Reissig, as 1st Division commander; General Guillermo de Nava, as 3d Division commander; General Alfonso Feola, as director of the Advanced Military School.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COURT HEAD -- Montevideo, 3 Feb (EFE) -- Jacinta Balbela de Delgue has been appointed president of the Supreme Court in Uruguay. This is the first time a woman has been appointed to this post under a democratic government in Uruguay. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0142 GMT 4 Feb 87 PY]

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DECREE -- The president has signed a decree upgrading the Captain Curbelo Airport of Maldonado to the category of international airport. [Text] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 87 PY]

DRUG LABORATORY DISMANTLED -- Montevideo, 30 Jan (AFP) -- The local media have reported that the Uruguayan Police today dismantled a clandestine laboratory and seized 1/2 kg of cocaine base in Maldonado, 140 km east of Montevideo. The drug was to have been sold in Punta del Este, some 15 km from Maldonado, according to the police. The laboratory equipment seized is worth over $2 million. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 31 Jan 87 PY]

MINISTER: 'SERIOUS' EFFECT IF U.S. VOTES OIL TAX

PA050436 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0221 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Caracas, 4 Feb (REUTER) -- Today, Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said Venezuela plans to intensify its diplomatic initiatives designed to neutralize tendencies in the U.S. Congress to approve a tax on imported oil. "It would be truly serious if the U.S. Congress approved this tax, given the importance oil has for our economy," he said.

Hernandez made these remarks at the end of a cabinet session where participants discussed the proposed tax, and decided to prepare a document expressing Venezuela's concern. The document will be distributed to political leaders in the United States. "We should bear in mind our huge foreign debt and the current economic recovery, which has been accomplished with much sacrifice during 8 years of stagnation," he said.

"If a tax is approved as has been proposed, and if it is applied to Venezuelan exports, all these accomplishments would be endangered," he added.

Venezuela exports some 1.4 million barrels of oil a day, 55 percent of which goes to the United States.

LUSINCHI, PERU'S GARCIA COMMENT ON MEETING

PA312340 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 31 Jan 87

[By Jorge Calmet Wagner]

[Text] Maiquetia, Venezuela, 31 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today said that "the more Latin America speaks clearly and firmly the more we will be able to prevent war in Central America." He proclaimed that the Contadora Group's foremost responsibility is to continue existing. The Peruvian leader stayed almost 4 hours in Venezuela before departing for Lima at 1740 GMT at the conclusion of a tour he initiated at the beginning of the week and that took him to Italy, India -- where he had been officially invited to visit -- France, and Spain.

At Maiquetia International Airport, on the Caribbean coast, near Caracas, Garcia was received upon arrival, at 1355 GMT, by Venezualan President Jaime Lusinchi -- a Social Democrat like the Peruvian president -- government ministers, and former President Carlos Andres Perez.

Garcia held a private meeting with Lusinchi. The meeting, which lasted approximately 30 minutes, was held at La Guzmania, the summer residence of Venezuelan heads of government. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has characterized the meeting as "a personal and political encounter" during which no decision was adopted. The presidents mainly discussed Contadora, Central America, the Andean Pact, and nonalignment, Garcia said later.

President Lusinchi said it was a "pleasant and very fruitful meeting. Carlos Andres Perez said it was a positive and "long-delayed" meeting. Today's was the first meeting Lusinchi and Garcia held with each other as chiefs of state. Lusinchi said that the young Peruvian president [words indistinct] a great government" and noted his "talent and braveness."

Garcia returned the praise saying that Lusinchi is "a big brother." Later Garcia touched on the Central America issue, noting: "If we are able to prevent war [words indistinct] develop our markets, defend our people from the weight of the debt, and build a solid and continental democracy." He noted that he personally believes "the people do not want war" and said he is confident that "violence will not increase and there will not be war." He added: "Therefore, what we have to do first is to prevent [words indistinct] economically and people." The Peruvian president also said his recent visit to Nicaragua was in line with two main principles: nonintervention and pluralism and democracy. He said: "There cannot be socialism without liberty." [Words indistinct] the anti-Sandinist contras, stating that forces encouraged "with resources from another country," alluding to the United States, are "almost mercenary."

Garcia then called for a basically "anti-imperialist" Latin American democracy. Later he referred to Shining Path, a Peruvian guerrilla organization that 2 days ago in Lima murdered a leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, to which Garcia belongs, noting: "We do not accept political justification for violence." He said that by saying this he was responding to industrialized Europe which, he said, attributes the emergence of guerrillas to situations of extreme injustice. Garcia characterized Shining Path as a small group of killers who are confronting a government elected by millions, a government that upholds an original position regarding the foreign debt -- payment of no more than 10 percent of the country's exports -- a government that last year made the economy grow by more than 8 percent and that has increased the amount of resources going to peasants and the most oppressed sectors.

Garcia reiterated that his "legitimate, socialist, and democratic" government will fight the guerrillas with the law and with weapons at the service of the law. He urged the Peruvian people to fight the guerrillas, to denounce them "with courage." He said he is facing the problem with energy but not impatiently, "because a president who has no patience brings danger" to his own people.

Regarding the foreign debt subejct, Garcia emphasized that Peru is not exporting economic recipes or being messianic on the matter and that it respects and backs the decisions of heads of government who are negotiating new fiancial terms with their creditors because they believe this will not benefit their people. "I have not come here to become estranged or to insult anyone," he said to a Venezuelan journalist who asked him about the matter in front of Lusinchi, who is dealing directly with creditory banks in search for better terms to pay the country's foreign debt. Later Garcia said the banks "want to make us bend to their accounting practices," contrary to the political perspective the region wants to give to the problem.

The Peruvian president states: "In adopting decisions one must determine what is fair, rationallly fair." Garcia called for a new type of economic development in Latin America and stated that the industrial development process of Europe and the United States "is unrepeatable."

Following President Garcia's departure, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Consalvi said he expects to make an official visit to Lima soon "on an invitation from my colleague and friend Allan Wagner."

Peruvian sources hinted that Consalvi's trip to Peru could pave the way for official visits by Garcia to Venezuela and by Lusinchi to Peru.

GOVERNMENT MORE THAN DOUBLES UNAM BUDGET

PA051252 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2125 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Feb (DPA) -- The government has increased the National Autonomous University of Mexico -- UNAM -- budget by 121 percent. The university has been allotted 290 billion pesos ($290 million) in response to a demand by the students on strike, which has paralyzed the institution for a week.

The students, who demanded the annulment of academic amendments limiting access to the university by secondary school graduates, have asked for a 100 percent increase of the university's budget so it can cope with the urgent needs brought about by its growth. UNAM currently has an enrollment of 340,000 students.

The strike movement, headed by the so-called Council of University Students, CEU, is virtually at a standstill, waiting for the meeting of the University Council, CU, the institution's higher authority, on 10 February.

The CU will make a decision about a congress to determine whether the controversial amendments are to be implemented or not. The crux of the conflict lies in the nature of the congress. While the students want this congress to have authority to resolve the issue, the university authorities favor a consultative congress, whose conclusions can ultimately be sanctioned by the CU.

SPANISH COMMERCE SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT

PA051448 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Miguel Fernandez-Ordonez, Spain's secretary of commerce [name as heard], ended his visit to our country today. During an interview at the capital city airport, he said that during his stay in Mexico trade relations between the two countries were analyzed to adjust the trade balance.

Fernandez-Ordonez also said that Mexican and Spanish officials are analyzing the possibility of replacing the debt with investments.

BELIZE

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ALIENS

FL311417 Bridgetown CANA in English 1237 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Jan 31, CANA — A Belizean magistrate has ordered the deportation of 117 aliens, arrested this week by security forces in a major crackdown on illegal immigrants in the northern Orange Walk District. The 117 iclude 64 Guatemalans, 35 Salvadorans, 11 Mexicans and seven Hondurans.

Foreign Affairs and Immigration Minister Dean Barrow said the round-up was triggered by the separate kidnappings last week of a cane farmer and businessman by Guatemalan and Salvadoran nationals. Three Guatemalans and two Salvadorans were arrested and charged with the offence.

One of the kidnap victims said after his release that his captors had told him they opposed the government for destroying marijuana plantations in the area late last year.

In the anti-drug operation, a joint police and Army team destroyed more than 30 million marijuana plants. A total of 66 aliens and Belizeans were arrested.

So far in the operation which began Sunday, the Belize defense force and the police tactical services unit have raided seven villages.

Barrow said the raids will continue "until we've got a handle on the problem." The round-up was a cabinet decision, taken on the advice of the National Security Council, according to officials.

Barrow, in a CANA interview, announced his intention to push legislation through the House of Representatives to streamline the immigration law. He said that as the law now stands, illegal aliens who are registered but not properly documented as permanent residents, can take advantage of the law by appealing to the Supreme Court against deportation.

Barrow also said he would seek amendments to the criminal law for stiffer penalties for kidnapping, firearm offences and the hiring of aliens who do not have work permits.

Residents of the Orange Walk have said that the jungle area in the northern region of Belize is infested with aliens.

Barrow said the illegal immigrant situation is one of national security overweighing the humanitarian considerations.

Meanwhile, border officials have confirmed reports that at least five Belizeans, who were shopping in the neighbouring Guatemalan town of Melchor de Mencos, were beaten up by two Salvadorans who were deported.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER MADRIGAL VISITS AUSTRIA, FRG

For reportage on Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto's activities in Austria and the FRG, including his meetings with Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the 4 February issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GUATEMALAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA050451 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] San Jose, 4 Feb (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio arrived today in Costa Rica, where he will meet with President Oscar Arias in the afternoon to "analyze the Central American situation."

Carpio, is undertaking a five-country tour through the region. He was received at noon by Costa Rican Vice President Jorge Dengo, with whom he will discuss the formation of the technical commission for the future Central American Parliament.

Today, in the afternoon, Carpio will meet separately with President Arias and with Rafael Calderon, leader of the Christian Democratic opposition, to discuss the Central American crisis.

The Guatemalan vice president was in Honduras yesterday. Tomorrow he leaves for Nicaragua and will then proceed to El Salvador, to organize the commissions that will participate in the technical forum of the Central American parliament.

The decision to create the parliament was adopted last year during a summit meeting of the five Central American presidents called by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and held at the Esquipulas Catholic Church in Guatemala.

EL SALVADOR

FDR'S UNGO COMMENTS ON AVALOS, PEACE TALKS

PA051540 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by unidentified NOTISAL reporter in Mexico City; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The FMLN released war prisoner Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos on 2 February and the government granted safe conducts to 42 guerrilla members wounded in the war, 57 activists, and 15 others as agreed upon in the negotiations. NOTISAL has interviewed FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo concerning this new chapter, which takes place within the context of a civil war.

[Ungo] Well, we feel pleased that satisfactory results were attained by the two parties involved. First of all, we are pleased that Col Avalos is free and has joined his family. Also, we are particularly pleased that fellow Salvadorans who have been engaged in a civic struggle -- without being members of the FMLN or FDR, but exercising their labor and union rights, in humanitarian organizations -- and were victims of unjust repression, are now free.

We hope that national and international humanitarian organizations and groups, the church, and the Red Cross will maintain a vigilant attitude to guarantee not only the freedom but also the physical integrity of these fellow citizens who are now free.

We are also pleased because a significant number of war victims now have the opportunity -- thanks to legal norms, humanitarian laws, and the Geneva accords -- to go abroad and seek physical rehabilitation and thus be able to carry out a useful life in Salvadoran society. I hope that the agreements attained in the meetings between the government and FMLN representatives will be carried out without resorting to exchanges or negotiatons.

Thus, those crippled during the war will be able to enjoy their freedom and have the opportunity to seek their rehabilitation in the country and abroad. It is deplorable that this type of resource has to be used to make the government fulfill its obligations, since it signed the Geneva accords.

Consequently, I think that the FMLN communique in this regard is clear and timely because we must maintain a vigilant attitude so that the agreements are respected. We have experience in this, because the government irresponsibly failed to fulfill its pledges [words indistinct] second meeting in Ayagualo.

Furthermore, I think it is positive that things have been analyzed in a realistic and serious way, thus admitting that there are two factors of power, two political and military forces, that can negotiate and reach agreements that satisfy their mutual interests through reciprocal concessions. This shows us that it is possible to seek more important agreements in the future concerning the humanization of the war, particularly the search for a just political solution.

[Reporter] Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said that steps have been taken toward the humanization and [words indistinct] of the war. Is it possible to attain these goals in the near future?

[Ungo] I do not harbor any hopes concerning the near future because the main factors of power in El Salvador -- meaning the Reagan administration and the Armed Forces high command -- still insist on a military solution and despise political mechanisms for a dialogue and negotiation. The Duarte administration's position is very weak and submissive, above all now that no one supports him -- neither the moderate center or right, or the leftist center, or the left. Consequently, he is practically isolated. Nevertheless, I think we must insist on and all the various political and social sectors, forces, and organizations in El Salvador must assume a more prominent role to demand a peaceful resolution through dialogue.

[Reporter] Recently, President Napoleon Duarte said that he can hold talks, but only with the FDR. Does the FDR believe this is a serious proposal and would it agree to hold talks?

[Ungo] I believe that we can no longer take President Duarte seriously, because one never knows what he will say in the next few weeks. In the past, he said the contrary, that he would only hold talks with the FMLN, because the FDR does not hold the real power. He is saying the opposite now.

However, Col Avalos' release was the result of negotiations with the FMLN. This constitutes calling for dialogue while refusing to hold a dialogue; it is a political game to continue dodging a dialogue. There can be no serious and real dialogue in El Salvador without the FDR, but there can be no serious and real dialogue without the FMLN, either. They are allies, and the involvement of the two is necessary to reach political and military agreements.

We believe that Duarte is not the only interlocutor, and the Salvadoran Government is not the only interlocutor, either.

It is obvious that it is important to hold talks with anyone in the Salvadoran Government to gradually achieve a political solution. However, we believe that there is another dialogue that is as important or more important. That is the national dialogue, because the war affects all national social sectors.

Therefore, in this regard, without ruling out a dialogue with the government, we feel that it is important to create conditions and possibilities for a broad dialogue with the various political, social, labor, and economic sectors of the country to define the fundamental aspects that we deem are needed to achieve a just political solution.

[Reporter] Col Omar Napoleon Avalos, before being turned over by the insurgents, said that it is possible to achieve better living conditions and peace if Salvadorans unite, respect, and help each other. What does this statement, made by a Salvadoran Army officer who spent 15 months in an area under FMLN control, mean to you?

[Ungo] That he learned from his own experience. I hope that his words will exert some influence within the heart of the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Would the recent appeal of the state of siege contribute to the emergence of political freedom?

[Ungo] Well, a number of statements appearing in the Salvadoran press are still unfulfilled. It appears that a state of siege is still in force, because there are special impositions in the form of repressive laws. The repeal of the state of siege should mean those laws should no longer be in force and should lead to the release of hundreds of compatriots who are being unjustly held, mainly in the Mariona Jail and in the women's jail. However, it appears that the state of siege is still in force. Therefore, we hope that this will broaden political freedom. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] Finally, Dr Guillermo Manual Ungo, do you believe that this phase opens the possibility of a FDR-FMLN rapprochement with the Armed Forces hierarchy?

[Ungo] You will recall that a similar opportunity was present with the release of President Duarte's daughter. However, the government failed to seize it. This exposes the government's weakness in its relationship with the superpower -- that is, the Reagan administration -- which is determined to deepen and extend a war strategy.

We hope the Army will gain experience from these new situations, that they will realize the advantages and needed rapprochement afforded by them. We will see if this brings positive results.

ARENA LEADERS VIEW COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PA041925 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Channel 4 Television in Spanish at 0310 GMT on 24 January broadcasts a 35-minute program of the Salvadoran Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, party, which the party spokesman introducing the show says will "analyze the serious and delicate domestic situation caused by the intransigence of the Duarte administration." ARENA President Alfredo Cristiani and Vice President Armando Calderon Sol, also leader of ARENA's legislative faction, are the sole speakers on the program.

Calderon Sol opens the program by discussing the strike that the private sector staged on 22 January. He says the strike "was an expression of rejection and repudiation" of the government's economic policy, and with the strike "the entire country told him [Duarte] that he must change," and that Duarte "still has time to correct his mistakes."

Calderon Sol cites the laws reforming the electoral system and the new package of economic measures as the latest government actions that "made the cup runneth over." He claims that the new electoral laws "break up the democratic process that began in the country" and that the new economic package "stagnates the economy, brings more hunger, poverty, and unemployment, and increases the cost of living."

Calderon Sol discusses the "parliamentary silence" adopted by opposition parties in the Legislative Assembly in reaction to the "abusive laws passed by the "Christian Democratic streamroller" and "believes it can do whatever it pleases, and violates the Constitution whenever it wants."

ARENA President Alfredo Cristiani then joins the discussion. He says that with his examples Calderon Sol has shown how "the Christian Democratic government has created a crisis that is gradually becoming worse." He says that it is the Christian Democratic government's duty to resolve the crisis and that "the solution is simple: A rectification of the measures and laws they have approved taking advantage of their powerful majority in the Legislative Assembly."

Cristiani challenges Duarte's reported allegations that ARENA is attempting to support a coup by saying: "Those are figments of the imagination of a weak government that is attempting to confuse the Salvadoran people." He said: "ARENA wishes to state clearly that it is willing to help find the solutions that all the people are demanding: solutions that will guarantee a clean, honest democratic process," "lead us to economic reactivation," "and resolve the conflict" "if the Duarte administration shows a genuine desire to change."

Cristiani ends his statement warning that if the government does not heed the people's demands, "ARENA will continue its struggle to defend the Salvadoran people."

PARTIES OPPOSE LEGISLATIVE DECREE ON ELECTIONS

PA060309 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Feb 87 p 35

[Paid advertisement]

[Text] The political parties' signatories of this document hereby inform the Salvadoran people, the free peoples of the world, and the local and international community.

1. We loyally interpret the feelings of the Salvadoran people who struggle to strengthen the democratic process in El Salvador.

2. The parties signing this document have given evidence of their democratic ideas, and we hereby ratify our willingness to achieve power through free and honest elections. This scheme is opposed to the plans of those who seek power through violence or by destroying the constitutional regime.

3. The basis of the democratic system is the election system with the rules of the game clearly established so they will guarantee that all the participants will have the possibilities of achieving power under just and equitable conditions.

4. To this effect, we are seriously concerned over the determination of the government party, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], to end the Salvadoran democratic process. Evidence of this is the decree issued on 23 December 1986 that amended the electoral law to concentrate the power of decision in the hands of the president and other members of the Central Electoral Council [CCE], who are PDC officials.

5. It is evident that the purpose of these amendments is to rig the forthcoming elections by manipulating them to maintain the PDC in power by fraud, whatever the cost. This situation is evidently antidemocratic and violates once again the Constitution of the Republic. The letter and spirit of the Constitution specifies that the CCE should include representatives from various groups and should not be dominated by one member.

6. These amendments have caused distrust and disappointment among all Salvadorans, and if this situation continues the future elections will not offer sufficient guarantees of impartiality so that the will of the people will be respected. In view of these strong reasons, we, therefore, demand that President Duarte and the PDC immediately abolish Legislative Decree No 574 dated 23 December 1986. If they do not do this, they will be clearly showing that they do not care about the democratic system -- this attitude is costing the Salvadoran people much sorrow and grief -- they want to stay in power by whatever means necessary.

If the future elections do not offer sufficient guarantees of impartiality, the parties signing this document hereby reserve the right to decide in due time if they will withdraw from the democratic process and not participate in the next elections.

San Salvador, 4 February 1987

For the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA: Alfredo Cristiani;
National Conciliation Party, PCN: Hugo Roberto Carrillo;
Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAISA: Colonel and Dr Roberto Escobar Garcia;
Salvadoran Popular Party, PPS: Francisco Quinonez;
Liberation Party: Hugo Barrera;
Renewal Action Party, PAR: Ernesto Oyarbide;
Social Democratic Party (PSD, in the process of being formed): Dr Mario Reni Roldan.

Note: This document will be sent to all the parliaments of the democratic countries of the world, and all the diplomatic representations accredited in El Salvador.

FMLN INFLICTS 438 CASUALTIES IN JANUARY

PA021408 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Attention, attention, please! Now Radio Venceremos presents the military report for the month of January.

In January the FMLN caused 438 casualties, dead and wounded, among the government's Armed Forces. We repeat, in January the FMLN caused 438 casualties among the government's Army. Of the 438 casualties, 112 casualties were the result of people's weapons, mines used against military vehicles during infantry troop deployments. Among the 438 casualties were 2 wounded officer pilots, 3 lieutenants, and one second lieutenant.

In antiaircraft attacks, the FMLN downed one UH1H helicopter in the area of Tremedal, Chalatenango Department. Also in January, our guerrilla units damaged two UH1H helicopters.

Among the war material destroyed in January we list an armored vehicle.

In nine ambushes on the country's roads we inflicted 61 casualties and destroyed four trucks.

Among the weapons confiscated in Janurary we include: 9 U.S.-made rifles, 1 LAW M-72 rocket launcher, 2 M-60 machineguns, 1 barrel for M-60 machineguns, 2 M-69 grenade launchers, 1 TRC-77 communication radio, and 16,000 rifle cartridges.

In Janurary the FMLN occupied the town of Osicala, where it dislodged an entire enemy battalion and captured the town's mayor. Our units also occupied Sesori, where they sabotaged the ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] office. Our units also occupied San Francisco Javier, whose mayor was also captured. The major was the representative of the counterinsurgency plan in that zone. The FMLN also occupied the two of San Luis de la Reina on the northern part of San Miguel Department.

In January we continued with our sabotage of the Duartist war economy. The FMLN carried out two transportation stoppage, which completely stopped all transportation activities for 7 days in January. The losses suffered by the Duartist war economy amounted to millions [currency not specified].

Similarly, our units destroyed train engines of Fenadesal [Salvadoran National Railroad] and three train cars. Regarding electric energy sabotage, the FMLN blew up 152 units, including pylons and high tension towers, throughout the country.

Continuing with our sabotage of the Duartist was economy, we took 3,622 quintals of coffee from the farms of rich landholders who did not pay their employees. Those 3,622 quintals of coffee were distributed mainly among workers.

On the Cacahuatique Hill we occupied a coffee processing shed, where we destroyed machinery and three warehouses. Similarly, our guerrilla units destroyed 250,000 coffee plants [words indistinct].

In the report for the FMLN actions in January, we want to point out the various actions that the FMLN carried out in the western part of the country. The FMLN blew up high tension towers and ambushed 2d Infantry Brigade troops and other units of the enemy Army. We attacked Army positions on the San Salvador-Santa Ana freeway.

Similarly, for the first time in the entire war, the FMLN completely stopped transporation in the Western part of the country, including Sonsonate, Ahuachapan, and Santa Ana, thus demonstrating the expansion of revolutionary power in El Salvador.

We also want to point out the actions of urban commandos in San Salvador during attacks against the national police. We caused several casualties among the police department and we confiscated one rifle.

Heroic January, Farabundo lives

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO VISITS, EXPLAINS GOAL

PA060005 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Guatemala found itself today at the center of a verbal skirmish between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as a result of the Sandinist government being excluded from a presidential summit called by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco arrived in the Guatemalan capital today to meet with President Vinicio Cerezo. Tinoco went to the president's office accompanied by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita. Following his meeting with President Cerezo, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister said that the reason for his visit was not to discuss Guatemala's participation in the coming San Jose meeting.

[Begin recording] [Tinoco] Well, we came to Guatemala for an interview [corrects himself] a meeting with President Vinicio Cerezo to discuss the Central America problems and situation, and peace in the region.

[Reporter] What is your veiwpoint on the Tegucigalpa Bloc, which will meet in Costa Rica, and also on President Cerezo's trip to Costa Rica?

[Tinoco] I prefer not to make any statement right now on our political position, which is well-known, on all these topics. We came for a specific goal, meaning this meeting, this talk with the president. We have met our goal and our positions are well-known through the recent Foreign Ministry communiques in Managua. Nicaragua's proposals made when the group of 10 -- meaning 8 representatives from the Contadora and Support Groups and 2 secretaries general -- was traveling are also well-known. In this case our goal was not to talk about that. Thank you anyway.

[Reporter] President Cerezo has stated that he is willing to travel both to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Have you invited Vinicio to visit Nicaragua?

[Tinoco] No comment on that. We have talked in general about peace problems in the region. Thank you.

[Reporter] There is no invitation?

[Tinoco] No, we have not talked about that. [end recording]

Despite the denials, observers immediately linked Tinoco's surprise visit to the Sandinist government's evident displeasure with Guatemala's presence at the presidential meeting that will be held on 15 February in San Jose, Costa Rica. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega was not invited to the meeting.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez, who invited his Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran counterparts to meet in San Jose without Nicaragua's participation, told the Mexican news media that his government wants everyone to understand the urgent need to establish deadlines to solve the Central American crisis, as he proposed to the UN and OAS secretaries general and the eight foreign ministers who accompanied them on a tour of Central America last month.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT ARGENTINA, PERU, URUGUAY

PA052007 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo will arrive in Argentina on 23 February on a 3-day official visit during which he will meet with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

According to a report by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, Cerezo will arrive in Buenos Aires at the invitation of the government of that South American country. During his stay, he will meet with high-ranking government officials with a view toward expanding cooperation between the two countries.

During this trip Cerezo will also visit Peru, where he will meet with President Alan Garcia and participate in the events to mark the anniversary of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance].

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported that Cerezo will also visit Uruguay and meet with President Julio Sanguinetti. He will hold talks to increase cultural exchanges with Uruguay.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE TRADE WITH EL SALVADOR ADOPTED

PA052136 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] In Guatemala City, the economy and finance ministers and central bank presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador have reached agreements to eliminate trade barriers and adopt new payment mechanisms.

Guatemalan Economy Minister Lizardo Sosa reported that agreements were reached to make administrative systems more practical and efficient, simplify trade exchange mechanisms, use the recently created Central American Import Bond, the national currencies of each country, the U.S. dollar, barter, and any other term of payment acceptable to the two parties in canceling trade transactions.

The officials of the two countries agreed to meet periodically to give continuity to the procedures that were established and promote the participation of other Central American countries.

The 2-day meeting was attended by the Salvadoran economy and trade ministers, Ricardo Perdomo and Ricardo Lopez respectively; Alberto Benitez, president of the Salvadoran Central Bank; Guatemalan economy and finance ministers Lizardo Sosa and Rodolfo Paiz respectively, and Federico Linares, president of the Guatemalan Central Bank.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES 15 NEW APPOINTMENTS

PA050421 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Feb 87 p 6

[Excerpts] Fifteen new officials have been sworn in at several government branches, as part of the reorganization announced by Christian Democratic Seretary Demetrio Moliviatis.

The changes include Deputy Labor and Social Welfare Minister Raul Antonio Chicas Hernandez, who replaces Jose Antonio Monzon Juarez.

Deputy Foreign Relations Ministers Julio Martini and Jose Luis Chea replace Francisco Villagran de Leon and Rodrigo Motifar Rodriguez, respectively.

President Cerezo also announced a reorganization of the presidency's public relations office, which will be led by Claudia Arenas. She will replace Julio Santos, who will become President Cerezo's spokesman.

Dr Pablo Werner Ramirez was recently sworn in as second deputy public health and social welfare minister, and Professor Antonio Crespo was sworn in as director of the Guatemalan Cultural Center.

Mrs Enma Quezada Galvez is the new chief of public relations for GUATEL [Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise], replacing Thelma Quan Castillo, who has been transferred to another post. [passage omitted]

President Cerezo also announced that Culture and Sports Minister Elmar Rene Rojas has resigned and will be replaced by Ana Isabel Prera Flores de Lobo.

Luis Felipe Polo Lemus, secretary general of the Presidency, has announced there will be more changes in the near future.

CEREZO VIEWS GOVERNMENT'S CURRENT SITUATION

PA211806 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Interview with President Vinicio Cerezo by unidentified reporter for ECO NOTICIAS agency in Guatemala City, date not given -- recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Cerezo] ...I must say that, in general, we have had a good year. The truth is that we had promised the Guatemalan people that we would stabilize prices -- stop the constant increase of inflation -- which we have done. We have even begun to reduce the prices of some staple products. The country's inflation rate was 35 percent last year which, in general terms, was really impressive. It was an accrued inflation. However, we have managed to lower it to between 15 and 20 percent. In general terms, we expect it to drop to 15 percent by the end of this year. Our specific goal is to reduce it to at least 12 percent next year.

[Reporter] Those are very impressive figures, as inflation was very high before you assumed the presidency in January 1985.

[Cerezo] Yes, that is correct. What happened was that Guatemala went through an experience which was new for the nation's economy. There was much speculation on the black market with the dollar and exchange rates. It was a sort of irregular stock exchange which the government had no control of. However, we managed to control the quetzal's exchange rate and stabilize it. We reduced it and stabilized it, which enabled us to control inflation.

[Reporter] Does the Guatemalan foreign debt affect Guatemalans greatly?

[Cerezo] In this regard, I must say that Guatemala's situation has been positive. Our foreign debt is relatively low. In general terms, it amounts to $300 per resident, which is a very low figure. It is less than $3 billion. In reality, our only problem was the payment of interest and capital that were due this year and early next year. We have refinanced 90 percent of the debt, we have paid our interest, and we have reduced our domestic debt. This has made it possible for us to achieve real stability in meeting our international commitments. However, I do not claim credit for this. It is the result of a conservative policy adopted by the Bank of Guatemala in the handling of our foreign debt, a policy that was only broken in 1979 and 1980. This historical position is what has made it possible for us to enjoy the benefits of our national economy.

[Reporter] At the time this interview is broadcast on television you will have completed almost 1 year in the government. What has been your main problem this year?

[Cerezo] The greatest national problem at the beginning was the economy. I think that all countries in the world are constantly facing this problem. We in Guatemala have achieved a very important thing. Through a policy we have called a policy of concertation, we reached an understanding with the private and popular sectors and obtained serious and consistent support from the population for our policy to face our economic problems which enabled us to curb the constant raise in the cost of living.

We also had serious political and security problems. In the political field, we managed to control violence by more than 90 percent. There are still some cases in the interior of the country, problems of political violence, clashes with the guerrillas. However, we have had more difficulties in controlling common crime.

I would say that the two main problems this year have been the economic problems -- the cost of living -- and, second, the problem of common crime.

[Reporter] I would like to discuss the economic problems further, President Cerezo. I cannot understand why despite the economic problems you are confronting, instead of reducing the government expenditures you have almost doubled them. How can you explain that.

[Cerezo] That is not quite true. We prepared a budget based on an estimate amount, which was more or less $1.5 billion. However, we stabilized our currency. The previous budget was prepared based on a currency that did not exist. In the streets and on the black market, the quetzal was exchanged at a rate of 4 quetzales per each dollar. However, the budget was prepared on the basis of 1 quetzal per dollar; therefore, it did not correspond to the country's actual situation. We [words indistinct] and established the official exchange rate at 2 and 1/2 quetzales per dollar. By establishing this official rate and admitting the devaluation experienced by the quetzal, we were really adjusting our economy to conform to reality. As a result, the budget was automatically doubled. You had to multiply the $1.5 million [figure as heard] budget by almost 2 and 1/2. It did not affect the entire budget, only those budget entries that actually required a currency expansion. However, in comparing this year's budget to last year's after making the necessary adjustments, the increase was approximately 75 million quetzales. In other words, the question is not based on reality. By adjusting the budget last year, naturally it was larger, and now the increase is only between 75 and 100 million quetzales.

We hope, however, to improve tax collection. We increased it last year. This increase will allow us to lower our fiscal deficit further. The truth is that one of the greatest achievements of the national economy last year was that we reduced the amount of money in circulation. It is impressive to consider that at present we have a 36-million quetzal surplus in the Bank of Guatemala. In other words, we could still issue currency worth 36 million quetzales without incurring the problem of monetizing the economy.

[Reporter] You have painted a very rosy panorama in Guatemala.

[Cerezo] [Laughs] No, we are still in the middle of a difficult stage. Some figures are impressive. We have been able to achieve such results because everybody is cooperating -- this is the truth -- not only the government. For instance, as I mentioned the other day, when I went to Mexico the exchange rate of the quetzal was still a little over 3 quetzales to the dollar on the free market. At this moment, you can exchange quetzales in any bank of the system at a rate of between 2.45 and 2.60 quetzales to the dollar. The value of the quetzal has been lowered. We have revalued the Guatemalan currency. This is a very specific index of the stability of the economy, which was the objective of... [changes thought] we could not consider growth for this year, but we could plan to reorganize the national economy. This was the general idea.

[Reporter] All of the world's presidents, heads of state, and rulers now have to engage personally in diplomatic relations. They have to travel. All of them are criticized in their countries for traveling. [laughter] You went to Europe recently. Some Guatemalan newspapers that I received in Mexico City have criticized you and said that you were accompanied by 40 people, that you visited many countries, and, finally, that all of this was very expensive. I do not know whether you replied to them.

[Cerezo] I explained this. I took care to explain things to those who in the press expressed concern. As I said a few days ago during the commemoration of the day of the newsman, I will accept criticism. Sometimes I will disagree with them, but I will never repress them.

[Reporter] That is very interesting.

[Cerezo] Regarding the trip to Europe, I told them: We want to go to work. We will not go there for a stroll. We took along commissions for each of the proposals we planned to make. We anticipated getting $100 million in loans and got $280 million in donations. In addition, we signed commercial accords for the exchange of products. We also obtained some other specific technical benefits. We spent a little more than 1 million quetzales. We flew aboard our own plane. This was the opportunity to take our men along. Some governments prefer to have a small group accompany the president. Later, however, the working commissions have to be sent abroad to conclude the accords, sign the treaties. We did it all at once. We acted similarly when we visited Mexico. In fact, we returned from Mexico with a large number of accords already signed to save time, because time is one of the most serious problems for the presidents in our time. If you are now offered a loan, in practice you will get it in a year or a year and a half because of international red tape. This means that the problem for which you will request this loan will have been aggravated and its cost will be greater. We planned to take advantage of time as best as possible. Consequently, several commissions, comprising about 40 people, accompanied us. These 40 people included the aircraft crew. [laughs]

[Reporter] There were not too many. [laughs]

[Cerezo] Guatemalans are used to looking at things differently, I told them. There were 40 people in all, including the crew, which had 12 people, plus security members. In truth, the official commissions were formed by 16 people. It was not a large number, considering the work that we carried out.

[Reporter] What was the EEC reaction? What is its posture regarding Guatemala's new political and democratic situation?

[Cerezo] Theirs is a receptive posture. Evidently, they were basically interested in a Guatemalan proposal to Central America about the creation of the Central American parliament. They showed interest in our position of neutrality regarding Nicaragua and other area countries. Of course, they showed much interest in the EEC role regarding the Central American problem. We presented the need for a joint apporach and the EEC's willingness to aid all of the countries with a particular purpose in mind, namely, the democratization process, to strengthen and pave the way for democratization processes in Central America.

[Reporter] There is a coincidence. I have recently visited some Central American countries. There is an encouraging coincidence. Democracy has flourished in many countries with military dictatorships. After nearly three decades of military governments, Guatemala now has a civilian government. Do you think that this has some bearing on the development of our peoples?

[Cerezo] Definitely. I think this makes people trust their institutions again.

To the extent that the peoples can again trust their institutions and participate in the nation's political decisionmaking, peace in each of the countries will be strengthened and there will be a much greater chance of achieving a high degree of domestic political stability for ecnomic development and the reactivation of economic activities.

[Reporter] In spite of democracy here, President Cerezo, some organizations that investigate and defend human rights have criticized your government. It has been said that about 400 people have been reported missing in the past few months, that 80 have been killed, that many others are perhaps missing. Your image and that of the Guatemalan government have been marred because of these charges.

[Cerezo] Yes, a human rights organization operates outside the country. I do not know why it operates out of the country in self-exile. It can now function in Guatemala. This organization has been regarding this. I think they exaggerate. I think serious organizations such as OAS and the UN's third commission could investigate these reports and prove them false. This human rights organization represents radical groups that oppose the democratic system and that want to propose other, respectable alternatives. We do not agree with these alternatives, yet we respect them. These people have continued to exaggerate events to discredit the president.

The truth is that, in opposition to the assertions of those unofficial organizations, I can mention the recent vote at the UN's third human rights commission. Five years ago, this commission condemned Guatemala -- and maintained this condemnation for the past 5 years -- for violating human rights. Now the commission agreed, by 122 to 0, that human rights are being respected in Guatemala and specific steps are being taken to strengthen legal institutions. 122 to 0. Not one country voted no, not even the Soviet Union or Cuba. This is good evidence that things have gradually improved.

As a politician, I like to use truth as a political instrument. May I say that we have not resolved all our problems. We have been investigating common violence cases. There are also other cases of political violence that we have not been able to confirm. We have shown that the government is not involved in repression and that we do not control either the trade union or political organizations. I have told human righs organizations of Europe: If you say that there is political repression here, then tell me which party, trade union, or peasants' organization has a single member who has been repressed, with whom our violence can be proved. There is none. There really is none. As I told you, in some cases we are investigating why some people have been murdered in the country's interior. [passage omitted]

Guerrillas sometimes attack a military patrol, wound or kill a soldier, or the patrol engages a group of guerrillas. In such cases, political violence occurs. The other day, a teacher was reported missing. The police found her. She pointed out that the possible intervention of a member of the local military intelligence gency. The case was turned over to a magistrate. An investigation is being made and responsibilities will be determined.

[Reporter] Mr President, what is the strength of the guerrillas?

[Cerezo] The guerrillas will continue to be a political problems in Guatemala as long as they continue their violent struggle. There will be a sector not linked to political activities. Their number is relatively small. This is why we cannot say there is a military problem. It is purely a political problem. Of course, they still inflict some casualties on the Army now and then. These guerrillas operate in the country's northernmost areas and in some mountainous zones in the center of Guatemala. We hope that with the passage of time, they will gradually realize that their violence is illegal because the Guatemalan people voted a peaceful solution ot the problems. A legal regime now exists and they have political space to participate in the country's normal activities, be these groups communists, leftists, Trotskyists, etc. To insist on violence is simply to erect an obstacle against the development of remote peasant areas. In these areas, it is difficult for the government to offer the services they need because of the presence of the guerrillas.

[Reporter] You said that these guerrillas operate in Guatemala's north. This means the border with Mexico. Is this so?

[Cerezo] Yes, they operate in Guatemala's northwest.

[Reporter] Where do they get weapons? Who trains them? How do they operate?

[Cerezo] It is difficult to establish with any certainty who trains them or gives them logistical support. It was rumored in the past that this could originate in Cuba. Now there is not a sound basis for this supposition. There are so many commercial ways through which any group of guerrillas can get weapons anywhere. It is practically impossible to determine where they get them, particularly if they do not get those weapons systematically.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] [Passage indistinct] [laughs] It is difficult to check this flow of weapons when it does not occur systematically from a particular country. Yet they can buy weapons practically in any market in the Gulf of Mexico, including Miami. [laughs] Nicaragua has sometimes been mentioned as the possible source of the training. But we have no definite information about who trains them.

[Reporter] President Cerezo, it is estimated that on the Mexican side there are approximatey 40,000 Guatemalans who have gone there like the Mexicans go to some U.S. locations seeking jobs. Is this a problem for you? What condition are they in? Are they going to return to Guatemala?

[Cerezo] We are willing to have them return whenever they wish. I must state something else that is important about this. They left at a time of extreme violence in Guatemala when there were very violent clashes between the guerrillas and the Army in those areas. While out of the country, some of them have been given permanent disinformation about what is taking place in Guatemala. Many of them are not even aware that things have begun to change here. They are surprised when they learn that more than 800 families have already returned to Guatemala and that they have not had any problems. Some of them have even been told that the 800 families have returned and that they have all been killed. They have been told this by groups interested in having them remain outside the country. Some of these groups are linked to a political position opposed to the democratic regime.

The truth is that the agreement that we have reached with the Mexican Government is to begin implementing a process that will include several things. First of all, the refugees will be provided with adequate information so that they will know what is occurring in Guatemala. The second step is the voluntary decision to return to Guatemala. The third aspect is that this return cannot take place at once. We cannot do it overnight because there are 40,000 people who will return to their communities, who do not have jobs, who will have to see if their lands are now held by other people or if they are free to exploit them. I think most of them are free to exploit them, but the people will need a little help from the government to begin working them. In addition, there will be social and political problems in each of those communities. Therefore, we are trying to establish a gradual voluntary process so that they can adapt themselves and make their own decisions.

[Reporter] Has this exodus stopped for the time being?

[Cerezo] Completely. What is now occurring is a slow but steady return of people to Guatemala.

[Reporter] You have spoken about an active neutrality. Can you explain this?

[Cerezo] In short, I can tell you that it is neutrality regarding military confrontations between any countries of the region. We do not want to increase but reduce the possibilities of a military confrontation between countries. Naturally, we also reject any generalization of armed conflicts in Central America. It is active in the sense that we do not think it should be a juridical neutrality in which one does nothing to resolve the problem. Instead, by using diplomatic channels and peaceful political efforts, we propose solutions to resolve bilateral or multilateral conflicts.

[Reporter] Do you think that Central America is a powderkeg?

[Cerezo] I think Central America is an area of extreme military and political tension at this time. Central America has traditionally and historically been a center of disputes of big powers. In the 17th century, it was the Spaniards and the British; later the French, British, and Spaniards; later the British and the United States; later the United States, Spain, and Britain; now the United States and other powers. That has been characteristic of Central America, especially now because one country's identification with one of the countries of the East creates strategic concerns for the United States.

This is a real problem that we must face. We must also increase awareness about the need to adopt realistic positions to decrease the possibilities of destroying Central America.

[Reporter] What is your position regarding internal Nicaraguan problems?

[Cerezo] We think that there must be increasing promotion of an internal political opening so that the Nicaraguan people will make their own decisions.

[Reporter] Is this the case now?

[Cerezo] No, it is not because, unfortunately, regardless of the explanations and justifications, the truth is that the internal political space has been quite reduced and the possibilities for pluralistic political activity are not absolutely clear. I think there is discussion about this topic. However, we should work to achieve it because we maintain that the lack of pluralism and democracy leads to polarization and confrontation. To the extent that the political system is closed, the existence of armed groups opposed to a political group is justified.

[Reporter] It is said that some Central American countries serve as a training base for attacks against Nicaragua. Is this the case for Guatemala?

[Cerezo] No, Guatemala definitely has a clear and defined policy of neutrality regarding military matters. We do not have any area of training for people who do not belong to the Guatemalan Army. We are not interested in getting involved in that particular problem. To date we have maintained and we will continue to maintain our policy of neutrality in military matters. Naturally, the press publishes statements of groups of any leaning that wish to visit Guatemala and express opinions not linked to internal politics. Nevertheless, they are not sponsored or accepted by the government. They all have the right to operate in Guatemala as long as they respect the country's laws.

[Reporter] How do you view Contadora? Do you think it is effective? Do you think that it has been effective and that it can be so in the future?

[Cerezo] Contadora is obviously experiencing a critical phase. It is passing through a critical phase because of the worsening of the polarization between Nicaragua and the United States and because some local internal conflicts in the countries have decreased its possibilities and the Central American countries' confidence in its effectiveness. The truth is that Contadora was on the verge of being a good starting point for general agreements in the area. It was left at at standstill in two aspects that are essential: the control of internal democratization in each of the countries and the issue of the arms buildup. I think that despite the current circumstances, new life could be breathed into Contadora so that it could be a good instrument to continue the discussions and reach agreements.

[Reporter] We were saying a few minutes ago that Guatemala was ruled for 30 years by the military. I want to ask two questions. How far does the power of the current civilian president extend? What is the presence of the Army? Does it continue to be a presence that can decide the political future of Guatemalan institutions?

[Cerezo] No, it is definitely not such a presence for several reasons. The first reason is because the Army itself made the initial decision to begin a process to return to democracy. The 1982 and 1983 coups d'etat were specific actions directed at creating the conditions so the political parties would become participants in national political life. After this, the Guatemalan Army turned over power, through free elections, to the candidate who could most be characterized as being not anti-militaristic, but a critic of the previous governments led by the military. It turned over power, it respected free elections for the first time in many years, without any type of pressure. It turned over power without any conditions. This was a decision adopted by the military institution.

The second reason is that the people turned out at the polls. Our party won 69 percent of the votes. This gives us firm popular support and, therefore, concrete power from the political viewpoint.

The third reason is that all the political parties -- this is very important -- all the parties without exception accepted the people's decision and the legitimacy of the elections. The political system in general -- all the people, all the sectors from the very conservative to all the people in general -- and the Army decided to create a democratic system. Therefore, democracy is like the fruit of a collective decision. This is the current strength of the democratic regime. It is not something that was done by the military. Instead, it was done by them and the Guatemalan people. Of course, our politicians try to emphasize that the Army could have more power. They cannot find any other way to discredit us other than to say that the military continues to rule.

I personally must state that the institution that has given me the least problem while exercising the presidential mandate is the Guatemalan Army, which has given total support to presidential decisions. This was just shown with a recent report that the Army presented to the Guatemalan Congress. For the first time in the past 40 years, the highest-ranking military chiefs appeared at Congress to explain the Army's position on the active neutrality. They went on to state that they will unquestionably support the president's decisions. This was unprecedented, first of all because they appeared at the Guatemalan Congress, and secondly because the deputies invited them during peaceful times. There is a high degree of stability. They naturally went to support the president's policy.

I want to point out something even though I might be extending myself on this, but I think it is fundamental for Latin America. I have wanted to change the traditional view of Latin Americans, or of some Latin American politicians, with regard to the Army. We are not going to separate it from the political and social issues to leave its members, as the Americans say, in the barracks, as observers, alien to the political and social problems, and to dishonestly co-opt them. Instead, we are going to incorporate it as an institution that must be co-responsible for the government of the Republic, for the process being carried out, so that it can be integrated into the national political life. They must not have party affiliation, but at the same time they must not be apolitical.

[Reporter] Well, I was asking that question about the Army because inevitably in the history of Latin America, especially of Guatemala, the presence of the Army has changed history on specific occasions.

[Cerezo] Yes, but now there is a high degree of awareness, and we are working with it in that identification with the democratic process.

[Reporter] Mr President, this morning while talking with people at the beautiful plaza that you have in front of the National Palace, some criticism was voiced about you. Can I tell you?

[Cerezo] Please do.

[Reporter] It was about Belize. From what I understood from this person, you have given up Guatemala's rights over Belize. Is this true?

[Cerezo] No, we announced that we were going to seek a direct resolution of the problem without giving up our rights, but at the same time without denying the concrete reality. That reality is that there is an English-speaking community there, intimately linked to the Caribbean and with which we have to have some kind of relationship. We are trying to resolve the problems that have never been resolved in Guatemala. They have always been left to the future. For some reason, the problem of Belize is 200 years old [laughs], and this means that the path being taken was not the most correct one. We are seeking other paths to resolve the problem. Instead of continuing to reject that community, we are trying to integrate it into the Central American community through agreements that will be honorable to Guatemala and Belize.

[Reporter] When I interviewed you some months ago you were also concerned about Guatemala's international image. Has it improved?

[Cerezo] I think it has definitely improved. The votes in the United Nations, the presence of the OAS in Guatemala, and our visit to Europe have definitely improved our image, but we must continue working on this.

[Reporter] It is said that what happens to the Mexicans vis-a-vis the United States also happens to the Guatemalans vis-a-vis Mexicans. The Guatemalans call Mexico the colossus of the north or the Aztec imperialist. Is there ill-will towards Mexico? In any case, what is the situation?

[Cerezo] Well, in the past, some efforts were made to encourage a sense of competition with Mexico. However, I think I am quite knowledgeable about the characteristics and personality of the Guatemalans. Deep down, we have an excellent relationship with Mexico. The Guatemalans like to visit Mexico. We feel good in your country. The truth is that we have to speak frankly. We have to realize that we have many things in common. We tried to express this during our visit, and we will try to do so in the future because there is no reason why we should have substantial differences. We have our own interests as a country, but we have many points in common in the cultural and historical fields.

[Reporter] Do you think democracy has come to stay in Guatemala?

[Cerezo] I think it has come to stay. That is my main task.

[Reporter] How will you carry this out?

[Cerezo] I have to institutionalize democracy, always speak frankly with all the institutions, and try to show that democracy is not the task of just one sector of the population, but of everyone.

[Reporter] What is the essence of a democracy?

[Cerezo] It is identity regarding national objectives. It is to understand that the nation is above all things; second come the interests of sectors, third come the union interests, and lastly the individual interests. To the extent that we all understand that democracy is reaching agreement and not confronting each other, democracy is institutionalized and the country can create a society that is good for everyone.

[Reporter] Is Guatemala receiving U.S. aid, especially military aid?

[Cerezo] We did not ask for an increase in the military aid. We really thought it was not necessary for this year. Instead, we wanted to insist on the economic aid. In any case, we received $5 million in military aid. As you can see, it is a relatively small sum. In the economic sector, we received a much bigger amount which permitted us to improve some activities in the interior of the country and fundamentally to improve our balance of payments.

[Reporter] President Cerezo, you have completed 1 year in the government. Are there still 4 more years to go?

[Cerezo] I still have 4 more years in office and democracy has still to continue for many more years. [laughter]

[Reporter] Four full years to turn power over to a president elected by the people. Are there no reelections in Guatemala?

[Cerezo] There is no reelection. This can be amended in the Constitution, but we the political leaders agreed at the beginning it was better not to establish reelection. In this way, the people could trust the president not to use any trick to stay a little longer in office. [laughter]

[Reporter] How old will you be by the time you leave office?

[Cerezo] About 48.

[Reporter] What kind of activities will you be engaged in?

[Cerezo] I have a couple of personal plans, but I will still devote a few more years to politics. I plan to go on working for the Central American parliament and somehow continue cooperating with our party to orient and consolidate democracy. This is regarding my public activities. I plan, however, to devote time to a personal matter that I think is fundamental for every political leader, to leave something for posterity. I want to write about my experiences in my political life. I have been working in politics for more than 20 years. The first year of a democratic stage is always very interesting because of what we can leave as experience for the next president. I want to write and devote time to a rather secluded activity Also, I will work in part in a public activity, namely the Central American parliament and integration.

[Reporter] You know that, in addition to Mexico, several countries are viewing this program via satellite. The program is also viewed by Spanish-speaking people in the United States. There are many Guatemalans in the United States.

[Cerezo] There are many Guatemalans in the United States. We are particularly interested in creating a more direct link among Latin Americans, but especially between Guatemalans and their government. As of this year, we will initiate in all Guatemalan embassies in the United States [as heard] A series of activities to keep the Guatemalans informed and attached to their country, so that they can always be sure they can return to our country and live with us. They should feel that there is a society that will receive them with open arms.

[Reporter] President Cerezo, in view of the world's current crisis, do you think there is a danger of a global confrontation?

[Cerezo] I hope not. The truth is that we are alarmed some times to see talks between the big powers bog down when it comes to some essential and fundamental topics. Initiatives regarding control of nuclear weapons should always be supported. It would be very important for all of the world's countries to foster an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union for the good of mankind at large. During one of my speeches at the United Nations, I said the big powers should also discuss their cooperation with the rest of the world and not only their control of it.

[Reporter] Do you see any similarity between Belize's historical development and the Malvinas problem?

[Cerezo] The two are very similar. Somehow, the United Kingdon over the years neglected several areas that were strategically important for it in the past. The importance of these areas is not different, perhaps because of economic or political influence. So, we have a historical similarity here. Of course, there are differences. The Malvinas are small islands, economically important for Argentina. Belize is a large community, very important for our relations with the Caribbean countries. Thinking about Belize as a human community and an important sector of the Caribbean population, we have tried to give this a purely economic, historical, and human approach to improve our relations rather than to worsen them.

[Reporter] What is Guatemala's posture regarding the Malvinas problem?

[Cerezo] At the OAS, we clearly backed Argentina's demand that no unilateral decision should be made regarding a problem still being debated. We think this is incorrect and any decision...[changes thought] although its purpose is to defend fishing, a multilateral decision must be made because the place is under discussion. I think this should be our purpose if we want to diminish the conficts.

[Reporter] President Cerezo, at this moment millions of Spanish-speaking people are watching you. Do you want to add anything for these people?

[Cerezo] Thanks. I only want to greet all the world, all the people who are viewing us. [Words indistinct] democratic Guatemala that emerges in another stage of society. We are happy for our historic role in Latin America. We want to cooperate with all of the rest so that peace, democracy and pluralism can be consolidated in every corner of the world.

HONDURAS

AZCONA GIVES 1ST ANNIVERSARY REPORT TO CONGRESS

PA260255 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1701 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Speech by President Jose Azcona Hoyo to National Congress on occasion of his first year in office -- live]

[Excerpts] Presidents and vice presidents of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Costa Rican, and Panamanian National Congresses; deputies; magistrates; ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the national government; cabinet members; members of the Higher Defense Council [Consejo Superior de la Defensa]; military attaches; ladies; and gentlemen:

As the constitutional president of Honduras, and on the occasion of the inauguration of the second session period of the National Congress, I come here to faithfully fulfill the Constitution and present this distinguished chamber the government report of my first year in office.

First of all, I want to wish you success in the new legislative efforts that begin today by expressing my appreciation for the work done by the sovereign National Congress during the first-session period. That work is the result of the collective efforts of all the Honduran political parties and it represents meaningful progress in the discussions held in this illustrious chamber.

The civic maturity that characterized the congressional sessions, along with the bills that were analyzed, discussed, and approved in those sessions for the benefit of Honduras and the Honduran people, bear hope for and justify my optimism in imagining that we can continue solidifying our determination until we become of one mind.

When I was elected president of Honduras, I was aware -- and I so stated -- that Honduras was facing very serious problems. Honduras has a weak economy, which was inherited from the past, and which was made worse by an international crisis that has affected all countries. My government has faced the problems imposed by an obsolete state organization and a developing planning task, which were not devised to function as a single organization.

That panorama, aggravated by a blind indebtedness with foreign banks, has made us understand that the renegotiation [readecuacion] of the foreign debt is a priority problem, as are the country's recovery and the economic growth with financial stability achieved in a peaceful, safe, and democratic environment.

An analysis of our society and economy put forth the country's priority problems and served as a basis for establishing the strategic guidelines for my government's social and economic policies for 1986-89, along with the corresponding devlopment policies for the various sectors.

Under these guidelines, my government has set up a public investment program that gives priority to problems such as fulfilling the Honduran people's basic needs and increasing the number of jobs, the national productive capability, and our export levels.

We have maintained frequent conversations with all organized sectors. We have been aware of the opinions, suggestions, decisions, and recommendations that hundreds of Hondurans, who represent our productive forces, and other of the country's sectors have made each day of the year.

To take advantage of those conversations and the opinions of our labor and business forces, we organized the tripartite advisory commission for economic affairs composed of peasants, workers, businessmen, government officials, and the cabinet for social development. To take care of the housing problem, we created the National Housing Council.

The government I head has made serious efforts to reactivate the economy. However, we have faced many limitations in this area. I am sure this honorable representation of the Honduran people is aware of the factors that prevent a rapid and sustained expansion of the national economy. Despite those limitations, we achieved a real 3-percent growth; the fiscal deficit was reduced from 9.7 to 8.2 percent in terms of production; the inflation rate was only 4.5 percent; and we obtained an international-reserve profit of 30 million lempiras.

Honorable deputies, I am pleased to inform this illustrious chamber that in this first year of my presidential administration we have harmoniously -- and without regrettable confrontations or damage for the various sectors -- resolved most of the social conflicts that arose as a natural result of the country's growth and development.

As the Honduran president, I have personally taken care of many of those problems, and I made decisions based on understanding and good will. That has allowed us to find good solutions that have benefited everybody equally.

The maturity of the leading organizations of the various social sectors was decisive, proving with actions that they appreciated the efforts we are making to maintain social peace.

My government has practiced what it preached by imposing norms for austerity and control of public expenses in all of the public administration sectors. That sacrifice has allowed us to request the demanding sectors to adopt a similar behavior. I observed that those sectors, with great maturity and patriotism, understood that the country is not in a position to satisfy all our needs, even if they are legitimate aspirations, and that sometimes we need to wait.

We are sure the efforts we are making will allow us to slowly improve the standard of living of the majority of the people. We have continued the agrarian reform in the rural areas. [passage omitted]

Distinguished representatives of the Honduran people, because of the Central American crisis and the unresolved problems, Honduran foreign relations have demanded during the first year of my presidential period time-consuming activities and profound meditation. I reiterate to you my government's pacifist vocation. We have always proclaimed that dialogue and the procedures established by international legal order should prevail in the solution of conflicts among nations.

That is the way we resolved our border problems with Guatemala and Nicaragua in the past. We have presently placed the solution of the border problem with El Salvador in the hands of the International Court of Justice.

My government is willing to support all efforts to attain a peaceful solution to the political, ideological, and military crisis in the Central American region. That is why Honduras has supported and continues to support the Contadora Group, sponsored by Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico; along with its Support Group, composed of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Peru.

On 20 January 1987, I was pleased to meet here in Tegucigalpa with the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, as well as with the secretaries general of the United Nations and the OAS, to whom I reiterated our commitment to decisively contribute to the search for solutions to the region's problems.

Our excellent diplomatic relations with the Central American countries are facing problems concerning the Nicaraguan Government because of the serious problems that country is experiencing. Nicaragua has an armed insurgency that is affecting Honduras.

My government has promoted a serene foreign policy regarding Nicaragua. We have avoided unnecessary verbal confrontations, and we have maintained contacts between the state secretariats of both countries as much as has been possible. We have continued selling electric energy to Nicaragua, and we have continued bearing an increasing debt that Nicaragua cannot honor for the time being.

However, the Nicaraguan Government should not make the mistake of interpreting our serene policy of economic exchange as a sign of weakness. In 1986, the EPS repeatedly attacked Honduran border areas. On December 1986, those attacks became so aggressive that they forced the Honduran forces to respond, in fulfillment of their constitutional duties to defend our country's sovereignty and safety.

I reiterate to the legislative branch that my government will not tolerate incursions into our territory and will not hesitate to legitimately defend our country by using force in accordance with international legal and order and the country's interests.

In the field of military cooperation, we have continued carrying out the agreements signed with the U.S. Government. As part of those agreements, we have carried out international military maneuvers to promote the professionalization of our Armed Forces and to complete civic activities.

We have maintained very good relations with the other countries of the world. We will continue signing cooperation agreements with the EEC to fulfill the agreement signed last year in Luxembourg.

Distinguished deputies, we promised the people and the homeland to work with total devotion for the well-being, security, justice, and peace of the people. We have fulfilled this promise. I hope that the Honduran people, aware of national limitations, appreciate what we have been able to do in the initial stage of my presidential period.

The state secretaries will present to the legislative branch the corresponding reports of their annual work, in which they detailed the most important works and efforts made by my government.

Legislators, as the president of Honduras, I am completely devoted to the cause of the Honduran people. The Republic will exist externally if each and every one of its children assumes a leading role to defend it with patriotism. I do not request uniformity; I request unity to defend Honduran interests. I am asking everybody to give all our energy, will to work, and honesty to the Republic. The homeland is the responsibility of all Hondurans, not only those of us who temporarily hold the power of the state. What matters is the consolidation of the national unity, the strengthening of a native love that makes us understand that Honduras' destiny is defined within our borders and that all of us are the makers of our destiny and the destiny of the homeland. Thank you.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES GARCIA'S SUPPORT OF NICARAGUA

PA052212 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 5 Feb 87 p 9

[Editorial: "Great Intelligence"]

[Text] Alan Garcia, the president of the very noble nation of Peru, is a very amazing person. Let us see why.

On occasion of the enactment of the Nicaraguan Constitution, Garcia showed up in what is today the capital of a country subjected to silence, to the sad silence of cemeteries or of cities ruled by mercenary armies.

Alan Garcia delivered a political speech completely in favor of the Sandinist commanders, who oppress the Nicaraguan people suffering the effects of the dictatorial restrictions prevailing the Sandino's country. The commanders must also have offended the Central American people who live in democracy and who wish to strengthen it, expand it, and multiply its fruits for the welfare and well-being of all.

The Nicaraguan people were clearly amazed and later angry to learn that one of their genuine representatives, Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro -- widow of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, the murdered director of LA PRENSA and a man of democratic lineage who gave his blood and served as an example to the political processes that free the chains of oppressed people, as in the case of Nicaragua, until the time in which the revolution was betrayed by communist conspirators -- had sent Alan Garcia a letter that was published by EL HERALDO on page 29 on 4 February.

In that letter, which today is an authentic testimony of a historic condemnation, the distinguished Nicaraguan lady told the Peruvian president that the announcement of his visit to Nicaragua to support the Sandinists was regrettable. She stated that Sandinism is "an imposed system that has not only denied but has also taken away the people's freedom by using a democratic disguise, which is nothing more than a dictatorship resembling Somoza's militarism."

Likewise, Mrs Chamorro, as a former member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, asked Mr Garcia: Can there be democracy without freedom of speech? She later stated: Some pressure from personalities such as you could possibly change the situation in Nicaragua; however, unconditional support could only serve to open the way for a system that is not American and not the product of the people's self-determination but of total repression.

President Alan Garcia stood in front of the enslaved people of Nicaragua, supporting the humanistic principles of the Nicaraguan Constitution, drawn up in the workshops of Marxist hypocrisy. He praised the authoritarian regime that denies people's basic rights, fosters the formation of leftist combatant forces in the area, and threatens its neighbors with the construction of a military state that will be larger than the armies of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, and the scarce police forces of Costa Rica together. However, in Peru he vigorously condemns the armed groups that rise up against his government, and he calls on the Peruvian people to be part of "a great intelligence [apparatus] to save the country" from those who use terrorist violence to attain power and hold it by using the same terrorist system. For President Garcia, to be part of "the great intelligence" apparatus is nothing more than to report on any suspicious movement, any meetings to plan conspiracies, and any cautious actions prepared over government telephones by private individuals.

The revolutionary president said that to report on all that "is not to be an informer, but to be a defender of Peru."

We remember that during the first 2 years of Suazo Cordova's democratic and constitutional government -- while General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, retired, was the commander in chief of the Honduras Armed Forces -- the people were urged to report on suspicious actions that were linked with terrorist groups. These groups were trained and equipped by Sandinist Nicaragua, according to Honduran authorities. However, the local leftists and their international comrades, financed by Moscow and Havana, described that information system as fascist.

Going back to our point, nobody can be consistently two-faced. One cannot be both a revolutionary on the side of the Sandinists who have proved to be oppressors of their people, and pluralist democrats and liberators in one's fatherland. One cannot fight both with weapons and fight against the active Marxist elements with a republican, liberal ideology, blinded by class hatred. One cannot avert terrorist threats or a guerrilla conspiracy from a fatherland, either ours or that of President Alan Garcia, by helping to handcuff other people.

That would be to change the great Americanist intelligence, that of Jefferson and Lincoln, that of Bolivar and Morazan, for Cain's personality, whose shadow has been cast over the history of humanity.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON SANDINIST TROOP WITHDRAWAL

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Sandinist Troops Reported Withdraw From Border," published in the 10 December Latin America DAILY REPORT, p P 2.

Make sourceline read: PA100110 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1907 GMT 9 Dec 86

NICARAGUA

CONDORS COMMUNIQUE SENTENCING ORTEGA TO DEATH

PA051529 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] A squadron called the Rafaela Herrera Condors Squadron has been created by the anti-Sandinist forces who yesterday decreed, or rather sentenced, the leading members of the Sandinist government of Nicaragua to death. A communique signed by the Rafaela Herrera Condors Squadron in the mountains of Nicaragua has been issued in Tegucigalpa. The communique states:

The Rafaela Herrera Condors Squadron, which was recently formed and has been duly trained politically and militarily in the mountains of Nicaragua, informs the democratic and freedom-loving world -- and especially our Nicaragua brothers in exile and in our fatherland -- that our squadron is comprised of youths whose fathers were murdered in a dastardly manner by the terrorist and communist gangs who, up until the moment this communique was written, have passed as leaders of our fatherland.

The communique also states: We also inform you that in an emergency meeting we decided the following:

To sentence to death, at all costs, on the date, day, and hour on which the opportunity arises, reagrdless of where they may be, the following murderers: Daniel Ortega, Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge, Ernesto Cardenal, Fernando Cardenal, Sergio Ramirez, Ricardo Parrales, Miguel D'Escoto, Moises Hassam, Rafael Cordoba Rivas, Nora Astora, Dora Maria Tellez, and Lucia Hurtado. It must be understood that we have included along with the aforementioned names the members of their families involved in the robberies and crimes perpetrated in our fatherland.

Likewise, we clearly establish that we will be relentless with all Nicaraguans who lend themselves to serve as the ears or spies of the Marxist terrorists. There will be no mercy for them.

This communique is issued by the Rafaela Herrera Condors Squadron, signed in the mountains of Nicaragua, sentencing the leading members of the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua to death.

D'ESCOTO TO ATTEND ECONOMIC MEETING IN GUATEMALA

PA051457 Managua International Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] A Nicaraguan technical commission traveled to Guatemala yesterday to particpate in the preparations for the Central American Economic Community foreign ministers' meeting with the foreign ministers of the region and Contadora. The commission is comprised of representatives from the Foreign Affairs, Foreign Cooperation, and Foreign Trade Ministries. Over the weekend Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto will travel to Guatemala acoompanied by, among others, the deputy ministers of foreign trade and foreign cooperation, Orlando Soloranzo and Angel Buitrago respectively.

GUATEMALA'S CARPIO TOURS C.A.; ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA052151 Managau Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Guatemalan Vice President Robert Carpio Nicolle will arrive in Managua today from Costa Rica, where he spent 1 day. PRENSA LATINA has reported that Carpio Nicolle is touring Central America to revive the idea of a regional parliament that will contribute to peace and understanding in Central America. [passage omitted]

The Guatemalan vice president said that the creation of the Central American parliament should not be linked to bilateral problems. He regarded the political situation in Central America as difficult and asserted that the Central American forum fostered by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo is an important initiative for all of the regional governments and would contribute to understanding in the area. He admitted that the operation of the parliament has been delayed by that it has not stagnated because work on the idea is in progress. He concluded by saying that the regional conflict and the initiative to create a Central American forum should be kept separate.

Carpio, Ortega News Conference

PA052351 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Feb 87

[News conference with Guatamalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle and President Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporters; place not given; live -- monitored in progress]

[Text] [Reporter] What is your opinion regarding [words indistinct] President Arias?

[Carpio] I think there are many proposals in Central America. The important thing is for those proposals to somehow lead us to an agreement. Therefore, I cannot give an opinion on a proposal, but I think that all proposals should be discussed. The important thing is to find a point of convergence. We should fear the proposals. We will be on the right path the moment we decide to discuss all proposals.

[Reporter] Are you bringing a peace message from President Cerezo, a message for the Nicaraguan Government?

[Carpio] Yes, I am carrying a personal message for Mr President Ortega from President Cerezo. In addition, I am pleased to present him with a picture signed by the five Central American presidents in Esquipulas. I think it is a historic picture, because there are only five of them; perhaps I will keep a copy for my files. It is very interesting because that picture is a part of history already.

[Reporter] What is your explanation or your government's explanation regarding your country's attendance at the San Jose meeting and the neutrality proclamation you made when you came to power? How do the two positions coincide?

[Carpio] We have not changed our active neutrality policy at all. It is a Guatemalan policy and a very definite one. We will not change it. This policy is like the Estrada Doctrine in Mexico. The thing is that to practice an active neutrality policy does not mean that we are going to sit and wait for things to happen. It means that we are always ready to listen to proposals. It is not our job to take sides but rather to listen to the various proposals and see the way those proposals are made. Therefore, Guatemalan neutrality is maintained. It continues to be a state policy.

[Reporter] Do you think that by excluding Nicaragua from the Costa Rican meeting, regional peace can be attained and the Contadora Group can be strengthened?

[Carpio] You have to bear in mind that we are not going to decide on any solutions in that meeting. It is a meeting to analyze a proposal, but we are not going to be making any decisions. As I said this morning, when a solution is adopted, it will be adopted by the five Central American presidents and the five Central American countries. I said this from the beginning. There will always be difficulties; there are many problems, but the important thing is to make progess. I think we are making progress now.

[Ortega] We have talked quite openly and with a Central American spirit with the Guatemalan vice president. We reiterated our support for the parliamentarian system; we reiterated our support for the efforts being made to bring our peoples together, for peace, and for the well-being of the Central American peoples.

We have received the photograph President Cerezo sent. This photograph reminds us of the meeting in Esquipulas. We told the Guatemalan vice president that we are concerned because of the San Jose meeting. The Nicaraguan position was already expressed in a communique released by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

Here I have the photograph sent by President Cerezo. It is a truly historic photograph. It is a photograph taken when the five Central American presidents met in Equipulas thanks to the initiative and effort of President Cerezo. A few days ago -- we received the photograph a week or two ago -- all the Central American presidents signed the photograph. No, not everyone signed. President Arias' signature is printed.

We feel that the Esquipulas spirit is hindered by the San Jose meeting. We have expressed this to the Guatemalan vice president and have asked him to express this to the Guatemalan president. We want him to know the Nicaraguan position because we feel that the effort Guatemala made to bring the Central American governments together and to begin a dialogue is seriously hindered by the Costa Rican decision to convoke a meeting from which Nicaragua has been excluded.

While in Guatemala, the five Central American presidents agreed to keep the presidental forum open to discuss proposals, initiatives, and problems. However, today this spirit is being harmed; the substantial progress we achieved in Esquipulas is being hindered by the meeting scheduled to be held in the next few days in San Jose.

However, we have faith that President Cerezo and the Guatemalan Government will maintain a firm stance when defending Guatemala's policy of neutrality and will not form a bloc, will not become involved in a bloc policy that would not help the search for peace in Central America. We have faith in this and we have openly discussed this with the vice president. We have also, as I already said, expressed our concern about this meeting because we feel that it runs counter to the Esquipulas meeting and violates the agreement we signed at that time. This meeting also hinders all the efforts currently being made. The Guatemalan vice president is visiting the Central American countries to promote the parliamentarian system. This is one of the efforts being undertaken that was agreed upon during the Esquipulas meeting. However, we cannot understand how one thing will be possible without the other. The presidential forum and the parliamentarian system must work together. The weakness in one system will affect the other.

Therefore, while expressing our support for the parliamentarian system and the Guatemalan vice president's mission, which has brought him to Nicaragua this afternoon, we also express our concern about the San Jose meeting. The Nicaraguan position was clearly established in the communique released by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. Thank you.

Carpio Ends Visit, Departs

PA060127 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Report by Mario Antonio Zelaya]

[Text] Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle has just left the country. He flew out in a twin-engined turbo plane, registration number TGUCA. Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera saw Vice President Carpio Nicolle off at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua. The next leg of Carpio Nicolle's tour will be El Salvador.

PARTY OFFICIALS SURVEY COSTA RICAN MEETING

PA041231 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Feb 87 pp 1,8

[Unattributed article: "Attempts To Stir Up Discord in San Jose"]

[Text] Parties Give Opinions on Presidents' Meeting

Several Nicaraguan political parties viewed unfavorably the announced San Jose meeting, at which four Central American presidents will meet to give their support to a peace plan that is an alternative to the Contadora Group proposal and that was prepared by the host country with the approval of the United States.

Edwin Illescas, parliamentary representative of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCD], called it a harsh blow to the Central American peace process being carried out by Contadora.

He noted that this meeting will completely wipe out everything that has been obtained, with great difficulty, in 3 years.

Regarding the exclusion of Nicaragua from the meeting, he stated that "the entire international community is aware that it is only possible to obtain true peace in Central America if all the actors are on stage."

Exclusions Does Not Strengthen

He added that a meeting that excludes one of the parties does not strengthen the peace process, but weakens it.

Regarding the rumored participation of Guatemala in the isthmian presidents' meeting, Illescas noted: "I want to believe that reports of Guatemala's participation are not very reliable, but if true they would belie the neutrality of Vinicio Cerezo's government."

San Jose has stated that the democratization of Nicaragua is imperative to obtain peace in the area. However, the Conservative leader contends that the democratic process has been demonstrated in the 1984 elections, the constitional debate, and the freedom of action of the political parties.

"Furthermore, this is something that concerns only Nicaraguans. Nicaragua does not have to give explanations to any country about its democratization process," he added.

He also stated that the PCD, as a political party, has the responsibility to correct the democratic process, which obviously has some flaws.

A Regretful PSD

Meanwhile, Adolfo Jarquin, leader of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), which is a member of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, deplored Nicaragua's exclusion from San Jose. "We believe that the meeting is to search for a nonmilitary resolution of the Central American situation, and that is why we believe that all the Central American countries should participate," he stated.

Regarding the dialogue with the opposition suggested by Costa Rica, Jarquin emphasized: "We believe in a national dialogue, but we believe that in Nicaragua problems should be resolved among all Nicaraguans."

He added: "The dialogue here is not with the United States or with the Russians. The United States talks about Soviet interference, while it helps the contras. The heart of the matter is finding a political resolution of the Nicaraguan problem."

He also stated that the San Jose peace proposal "does not detract from Contadora; what is wrong and regrettable is that the Nicaraguan Government, as much an actor in the regional crisis as Costa Rica or Guatemala, will not participate in the meeting."

Proposal Does Not Represent Parties

Antonio Jarquin, deputy of the Popular Social Christian Party, said that it is not true that the democratization of Nicaragua is fundamental to obtain peace in Central America, as the Tegucigalpa Bloc (El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica) claims because in any case, "democracy in Nicaragua is not decisive in resolving the area's problems."

He added that there are two sides to the matter. For Nicaragua to respond to its internal situation, an easing of tension in the region is needed. He views it as "a two-way matter."

Regarding the San Jose proposal, he stated that even if it has validity from their point of view, it does not reflect the demands of the Democratic Coordinating Board or of the political parties represented in the National Assembly.

Gustavo Tablada, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, stated that the meeting called by President Arias has no other objective than to undermine Contadora to prevent an authentic Latin American resolution of the area's problems.

He added that the Costa Rican president suggests a position that is unacceptable to the Nicaraguan people. He stated that "the democratization that they are proposing is already under way in the country. Of course, we believe there is a flaw and that is the state of emergency decree."

Tablada emphasized that if an attempt is made to force Nicaragua to engage in a dialogue with the contras, "an effort must be made internally to obtain the patriotic unity of the democratic and progressive sectors to contribute to the defense of Nicaragua against imperialism."

He added that "in Nicaragua we have the ability to face up to the plots and subterfuges of the countries that support and sympathize with U.S. policies."

'CONTRAS' ATTACK COOPERATIVES, KILL 2

PA060236 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Feb 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] La Voz de Nicaragua reported yesterday that as a result of counterrevolutionary attacks aginst agricultural cooperatives in southeastern Nicaragua two people died, including an 11-year-old girl, and five others were injured.

Official sources reported that the counterrevolutionary attacks aimed at agricultural cooperatives located south of the city of Rama, 200 km southeast of Managua.

In the attack against La Tigra Cooperative, the contras killed the girl Mayra del Carmen Vargas and Francisco Giron Morales, who was a cooperative member.

The contras also atttacked the Farabundo Marti Cooperative, where they plundered food warehouses.

In the attack against La Tigra Cooperative on 30 January three other children were injured as well as the cooperative members, sources reported.

ALLEGED CONTRA RECRUITS RECEIVE TPA SENTENCES

PA060320 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Feb 87 p 12

[Text] Three men charged with plotting to sabotage economic targets, with transporting explosives, and with meeting with counterrevolutionary leaders in Honduras have been given prison sentences ranging from 3 to 10 years by the lower court of the TPA [Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal].

Guillermo Antonio Aguilera Rojas, Gonzalo Raul Gustavo Somarriba, and Jose Humberto Urbina Chavarria were sentenced to 10, 6, and 3 years in prison, respectively.

Reportedly, Aguilera Rojas was recruited in Honduras by FDN bands. He visited that country several times and got in touch with Enrique Bermudez to plot the sabotage of economic targets in Nicaragua.

For the sabotage, Aguilera Rojas received money, dynamite, other explosives, and grenades, all of which were smuggled into Nicaragua. Plans included blowing up a pylon on the shore of the lake [not further identified]. This, however, was not carried out because of "technical problems."

Somarriba was recruited by Aguilera Rojas. The two planned to carry out sabotage operations in the northern part of the country. In addition, on a trip Somarriba made to Guatemala, he stopped off in Honduras, and brought explosives from there to Nicaragua.

The sentence concludes by saying that Urbina Chavarria was a member of the political directorate of the FDN domestic front in Masaya.

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES SRV PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

PA051607 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] Managua, 3 Feb -- Companero Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Hanoi.

Dear Companero:

On behalf of the National Directorate of the FSLN, its militants, the Nicaraguan people, and myself, receive our most sincere, brotherly, and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Under the guidance and thought of Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have struggled persistently within the guidelines established by the party and have achieved many glorious victories by making important contributions to the international labor movement and the worldwide revolutionary movement.

We are sure that in the years to come and through the implementation of the resolutions adopted at your party's recent sixth congress, the Vietnamese people will achieve greater successes in the construction of socialism.

Receive, once again, our congratulations, which are extensive, to the entire directorate of the Communist Party of Vietnam, its militants, and all of the Vietnamese people.

Fraternally, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

CASAS ATTENDS POLISH FRIENDSHIP MEETING

FL041628 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] politburo and first vice minister of the FAR, made the closing remarks at the 1986 annual assessment meeting of the Cuban-Polish Friendship Association.

General Casas Regueiro said the work performed during the examined period was positive and urged all its members to seek better results during the present year.

CEREMONY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF FRELIMO PARTY

FL040350 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report over video]

[Text] The nation's main event commemorating the 11th anniversary of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and marking the day of the Mozambican martyrs was held a few moments ago in Havana.

The ceremony was presided over by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, as well as other PCC leaders.

Esperanza (Machavela), ambassador from the People's Republic of Mozambique, reviewed the Mozambican peoples' struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

She said that despite the assassination of the founder and president of the Frelimo party, Samora Moises Machel, the people remain firm with their party and will continue the struggle until the final victory.

In his closing remarks, Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the PCC Central Committee, condemned the destabilizing actions carried out by the imperialists and the South African racists against the Mozambican people and he stressed our country's solidarity with that sister nation.

ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS DISCUSS PLANS FOR 1987

FL051527 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report over video showing workers in factories and ports]

[Text] Proper inspections and planning, in addition to the will of Communists, are basic elements in counteracting the economic problems the country is currently facing. This was said during the national meeting of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] departments in charge of economic matters attended by second secretaries and members of the PCC provincial executie bureaus and department chiefs.

A critical analysis was made on the whys and where material, financial, and human resources are wasted and why there is little control over them. It was found that this happens in the areas of work and salaries where incorrect norms and inflated payrolls were used to justify high salaries without material results. Also the squandering of raw materials, other materials, fuel, and lubricants, were important factors in the enterprise's profitability indicators last year.

After analyzing the line of work of the PCC in the economic area, everyone agreed that there cannot be proper planning if the working mass does not understand it. This is made evident when the guidelines indicate the need to boost rationalization, reduction of the methodology used in economic planning, introduction of measurements of results of the economic plan for 1987 through the creation of a basic national income indicator and net work productivity category, as well.

It was clearly established during the meeting that a thorough analysis of the measures needed to decrease production costs and reduce or eliminate the unprofitability of each enterprise should be among the most important efforts made in 1987.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL EDUCATION SEMINAR

FL051343 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Announcer-read report over video showing Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member Vilma Espin speaking; students in classroom]

[Text] The 11th national education seminar concludes tomorrow. It has been meeting for the last 2 days at the President Allende Education School.

Vilma Espin, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC]; Jose Ramon Fernandez, education minister; and Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, attended today's sessions and were present during the debate on learning activities and development of intellectual capabilities and skills. The need to be involved in the student's learning process by preparing him better for life and by teachers assuming responsibilities in training students were noted.

Another subject that was greatly debated was the preparation of tests and their revision by the faculty, methodologists, and inspectors. No evaluation system will be good if it is not seen as part of the education process and the quality of the evaluation cannot be considered separately from the quality of education which is obtained in a classroom. Each question should be made in accordance with the work the teacher has performed quantitatively and qualitatively.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON SURALCO SHUTDOWN, CRISIS

Billiton Halts Bauxite Supply

FL052216 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Excerpt] The Dutch bauxite company in Suriname, Billiton -- a daughter of the Shell Company -- has stopped its delivery of bauxite to Suralco [Suriname Aluminum Company] because of the closure of the alumina plant at Paranam.

In its weekly newsletter, Billiton said it will not be able to bear the financial economic consequences for too long.

Up to news time, Radio Suriname International did not succeed in getting a comment from the management of Billiton. [passage omitted]

2,300 Workers Without Jobs

FL052150 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] According to the Suriname Aluminum Company [Suralco], the recovery of the damages in the alumina plant in Paranam will take about 8 months.

Because of the stoppage of mining activities at Moengo, the closure of the smelter after energy supplies were sabotaged, and now the damages to the alumina plant, some 2,300 workers are without jobs.

Yesterday, personnel at the head office at Suralco were also sent home and the possibilities are that more will follow soon.

Their salaries are guaranteed up to the end of this month while the more than 500 workers at Moengo, who were sent home earlier, have stopped receiving their salaries since the end of January.

Comment Urges Government Action

FL052241 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Commentary by (Gelano Weldefrieda)]

[Text] It will take 6 to 8 months before the alumina plant at Paranam will be operating again. This was stated by experts of the bauxite institute here. The experts are still busy making an overall assessment of the damages as a result of actions by a number of workers.

On Monday last [2 February], a group of workers went into the plant with the aim of halting production. They are not among the group of 600 Suralco workers, who were told to go home until further notice.

The smelter at Paranam ceased production after two high-tension pylons, which transfer hydroenergy from Afobaka to Paranam, were blown up by the terrorist group of Brunswijk.

On Friday last [30 January], the workers had made an abortive attempt to halt production in the refining plant. On Monday [2 February] about 30 workers went into the plant and destroyed installations, which controlled the complicated production process. Now that the refinery too has halted production, Suralco's industrial activities have virtually gone to a complete standstill.

The bauxite mines in Moengo were forced to cease operations because of the presence of and actions of sabotage by the Brunswijk Gang. As a result of this, Suralco was forced to import bauxite from Dominican Republic in order to keep the production of alumina going.

This was also in the interest of the second bauxite company in Suriname, the Billiton, which has made a production [words indistinct] agreement with Suralco. The fact is that 70 percent of Billiton's bauxite goes to the refinery at Paranam. The latest development will also affect the Billiton company which employs about 800 workers. In fact, all 3,000 jobs in the bauxite industry are now in jeopardy apart from the many subcontractors, who are dependent on Suriname's most important industry.

The Surinamese Government has installed a number of commissions, which were to propose structural changes for the bauxite sector, but this has not led to any result.

Now the situation itself changed drastically and government action is now inevitable. If the government does not take action, it would cease to perform one of its basic functions.

FOREIGN MINSTRY ATTEMPTS TO EXTRADITE REBELS

FL052138 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] There is no extradition agreement between Suriname and French Guiana but legal possibilities are being sought by the Foreign Ministry here to secure the return to Suriname of three members of the Brunswijk Gang. The men have recently been arrested and are being detained by the authorities in French Guiana for carrying out criminal activities in that country.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SUGAR SOLD TO USSR AFTER U.S. QUOTA CUT

FL051411 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The Dominican Republic has, for the first time, sold sugar to the Soviet Union. The sale has created a political conflict. Between 150,000 and 300,000 tons of Dominican sugar was sold to the Soviet Union through a French broker firm last December. According to an official report by the vice president, the sales were placed shortly after the U.S. Department of Agriculture reduced the quota of sugar exported from the Dominican Republic to the American market. The quota was reduced by 142,000 tons, allowing the Dominican Republic to place the lowest shipment of Dominican sugar allowed into the United States in over 2 decades. The quota reduction brought on both financial difficulties as well as difficulties in storing the raw sugar that would possibly remain unsold.

PANAMA

'TENSION' WITH U.S. EMBASSY OVER KIDNAP CASE

PA052012 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 Feb 87 pp 32, 31

[Article by Boris Barrios]

[Text] A climate of diplomatic tension between the Panamanian Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy was observed yesterday in the wake of the kidnapping of Panamanian businessman Luis Tang Fortaliche. According to a letter that Eduardo Dominguez, Tang Fortaliche's lawyer, addressed to Foreign Minister [Jorge] Abadia, Tang Fortaliche was kidnapped in Panamanian territory and taken to Virginia to be tried by a U.S. court.

Recently, through diplomatic channels, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry asked U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis why embassy officials claimed the right to kidnap the Panamanian businessman in Panama City and take him to Howard Air Force Base to be sent to Virginia, in the United States, to be tried for alleged crimes connected with drug trafficking.

The talks between the Panamanian Foreign Ministry and Ambassador Davis have not been disclosed by the Foreign Ministry even after the prosecuting office asked the Foreign Ministry for a written report. This report is to be used as evidence against the three U.S. citizens being charged with the kidnapping. The embassy has not sent these officials to the Panamanian prosecuting office despite the Panamanian authorities' formal summons.

Tang Fortaliche should have been tried by Panamanian courts, because he is a Panamanian, as long as there was evidence for the drug-related charges against him.

It was learned yesterday that Panama is drafting a document to the OAS and the United Nations protesting what it feels is a violation of Panamanian sovereignty and the laws of the Republic of Panama. In the next few days, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry will announce to the public its diplomatic efforts in the Tang Fortaliche case.